PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,914—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

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R.M.I. PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
R.M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
R.M.I.. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
R.M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. Defferne	27th "
R.M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
R.M.I. PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

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Bombay, 31st January, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Raesvich	4,213	750	1st Apl. 1897.

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MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	3,705	350	7th March.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

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S.S. PO.....4th March 1897.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	13th March.

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S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

A Steamer on or about 10th February.

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S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

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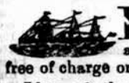

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MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

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CONTENTS.

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3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Maevne, Medea and Mala.—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis in Pillar.
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon,
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D,
3 Fallen Gods.
Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall,
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argel.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos,

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally,
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactylos.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain,
4. Holy Mountains generally,
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chiswadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths.'

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"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations: a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lore, October—December, 1894.

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The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

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1 English-built dog-cart by Wyndam, with a powerful bay waler and set of plated mounted harness.
1 bay waler pony, good trapper, believed sound, having been hunted two seasons.

Auction Sale of Goods slightly damaged by the recent fire at Messrs. Kanjimul Shugwanlas and Co.'s premises.

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Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
N. B.:—The plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

NOTICES.

THE S. S. "MASCOTTE," has arrived from RANGOON and MOULMEIN, and DISCHARGES in the stream.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GARGO without delay.
Consignees are notified that the whole of the Cargo will be remeasured before delivery when they are requested to have their representatives on board to watch the measurement on their behalf. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1897.

BY order of HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Bhavnagar the following RULES for QUARANTINE against PLAGUE will have effect from this date and until further notice.

1. All vessels arriving at any of the ports of Bhavnagar from Bombay or Karachi shall be subject to these rules, and Commanders of any vessels coming from these proscribed ports shall on approaching the Harbour indicate the same by hoisting a yellow flag. The yellow flag shall remain flying until permission is given by the Port Authorities to take it down.
2. All instructions respecting these rules, and the enforcing of the same, is hereby entrusted to the Port Officer where there is one, and to Customs Vahivatdar of the port concerned where there is no separate Port Officer.
3. Full Quarantine which requires complete isolation of the vessel, or person or thing carried by the same, for a period of eight clear days from date of the vessel leaving the infected port, shall be imposed when the Port Authorities are satisfied that a case of plague has occurred since the date of leaving the infected port; and such period of isolation shall further be renewed for a similar period from date of every fresh case afterwards.
4. The rigour of full Quarantine can only be reduced or modified on the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.
5. All vessels flying the yellow flag shall promptly take up such anchorage or moorings as may be assigned by the Port Authorities in each case.
6. When in full Quarantine:—
(a) Passengers shall be landed and placed under observation for a period of eight clear days in such manner and at such places as the Port Authorities may direct: sick persons shall be removed for treatment to a special hospital prepared for the purpose.
(b) No member of the crew shall be allowed to land, nor get into any vessel or lighter alongside.
(c) Any person going on board any vessel in Quarantine, from the shore or other vessel not in Quarantine, must remain there.
(d) All supplies required by the Master or crew shall be passed up the side of the vessel in receptacles which shall not be received back while such vessel is in Quarantine.
(e) Cargo can be discharged into or taken on board from lighters alongside, provided the crew sling or stow the same. Labourers for this purpose taken on board must remain there.
(f) No communication other than oral shall be allowed with the shore from boats alongside or with any vessel not similarly placed.
7. When vessels arrive with no cases of plague on board, and the Medical Officer of the State is satisfied that it will not be necessary to impose full Quarantine, an inspection of passengers and crew will be made on board and a second scrutiny made as passengers are landed.
8. Under no circumstances will passengers be allowed to land, or Cargo to be landed, from a vessel arriving from an infected port, except between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
9. All Cargo landed from vessels arriving from the infected ports shall be subject to such precautions as the Chief Medical Officer of the State may deem necessary. Grain bags particularly shall be spread over sites reserved for the purpose, and when found moist, dried before being handed over to the Consignee.
10. Rags, second-hand clothes, and bedding will not be allowed to be landed; and if landed, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.
11. Grain found to be unfit for human food will be destroyed.
12. It will be the duty of the Customs Uprito facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in Quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in Quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.
13. Any violation of these rules or concealment of facts connected therewith will subject the offender to heavy fines and imprisonment.

VITHALDAS SAMALDAS,
Dewan and Senior Councillor, Bhavnagar State.
Bhavnagar, 28th January, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m, Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 1-21m., 1-42a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-15a.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
The Transport Britannia due to arrive.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, Esplanade Hotel Annexe, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—Service in memory of the late Mr. Arthur O'Brien, for young men only, 8-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for January, 1897:—Daily average attendance, 82; admission, 922; and prevailing diseases, fever.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Candia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A EUROPEAN.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, convicted David Love on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money entrusted to him by the Hon Mr. N. N. Wadia, Sir D. M. Petit, and Mr. D'Aguiar for books sold them on behalf of Mr. E Seymore Hale, local agent of Messrs. George Bell and Sons, publishers, London. Mr. Hugh Sealy prosecuted, and accused conducted his own defence. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

KEEPING BACK THE ACCOUNT BOOKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard arguments regarding the notice taken out by Kishorilal Hurnandrai against Abdulla Karimbux to return to him his five account books detained in Court, Mr. Daver with Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared to show cause against the notice, Mr. Inverarity instructed by Mr. Hiralal appeared to support it. After hearing the arguments the Magistrate ordered that after the entries had been initialled by the clerk of the Court, the account books be made over to Kisorilal as five o'clock to-day.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Germany — Sommers
Overture	Si J'etais Roi — Adam
Reminiscences of Amber (On Themes from his most admired Operas)	
Serenade	Standchen — Schubert
Selection	Faust up to Date — Meyer Lutz
Valse	Jungherren Tanze — Gung'l

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Test March from Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	The Barber of Seville — Rossini
Aria (Cornet Solo) Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Valse	Fusionen — Strauss
Reminiscences of Offenbach	Offenbach
Galop	Wie der Wind — Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBANDER.—During the month of January last, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,171, among whom the number of new admissions was 832, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	245	163	286	694
Mussalman	50	24	54	128
Parsee	4	1	5	10
Other Castes	..	...	...	...
Total ...	299	188	345	832

The average daily attendance was 102.

ROBBING HER VISITOR.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mehta charged Mariam, a woman of immoral character, residing at Trimbuck Parashram Street, Grant Road, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of Rs. 13, belonging to Isaa Husson, a carpenter, residing at Mazagon. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, complainant went to the accused, and while he was in her room, she managed to extract from the pocket of his waistcoat Rs. 13 in cash, wrapped up in a hand-kerchief. When the complainnant discovered the loss, the woman attempted to escape, but she was stopped by complainant, who gave her in police custody. On searching her person the police recovered the stolen money. His Worship convicted her, and sentenced her to three months' hard labour.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—Yesterday, at the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared to prosecute Christopher Fell, a European tanner, on the charge of escaping from lawful custody, assaulting a Small Causes Court bailiff, named Shapurji Framji, in the execution of his duty on the 16th November last. Mrs. Fell was charged with abetment, but the charge against her was withdrawn. In his information complainant stated that he arrested accused by virtue of a warrant issued against him at the instance of Messrs, Fischer and Co., outside his house, at Byculla, at 4 p.m. Accused asked him to go with him to his landlord, who, he said, would pay the amount of the decree. The landlord, who lived in an adjoining house, was not there. Accused called his wife, and talked to her. He then gave a blow on complainant's face and ran into the house. Complainant chased him, and succeeded in catching him by the collar on the stairs. He was, however, dragged by accused into the house. Mrs. Fell then told her servants to lock the door, and often confining him in the room, accused and his wife assaulted him. He was confined for three hours, and subsequently released by Inspector Flanagan. The case stands adjourned.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magisirate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mehta prosecuted Shunker Anund, a Hindu, having one previous conviction, on a charge of stealing Rs. 15, belonging to Bhicaji Jamsetji, a Parsee, having his shop at Grant Road. Accused was known to complainan, and used to frequent the latter's shop. About 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning last, accused went to the shop, which complainant requested him to wait and watch the things in the shop as he wanted to go out to have his tea. About a quarter of an hour afterwards complainant returned to the shop, and told the accused to go away as he did not require him any longer. About an hour later, complainant went to open his cupboard to place the previous day's cash in the safe, when he found the lock of the cupboard open and a currency note for Rs. 10 missing therefrom. He examined the cash, and further discovered that Rs. 5 in cash had also been stolen. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused on the same day, and ascertained that accused during the complainant's absence opened the cupboard, and having abstracted the money, went to a Bunia, named Virjee Napoo, and changed the ten-rupee note with him. Accused then proceeded to the Crawford Market, and spent about a couple of rupees in purchasing some articles, while the remaining money he gave to a woman of immoral character, residing at Falkland Road. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

A HARVEST TIME FOR THIEVES.—Mudanrao Madhowrao, a Government pensioner, residing at Carpenter Street, has reported to the police that on his return to Bombay from up-country, where he had gone about a month ago owing to the prevalence of bubonic fever, he discovered that property, consisting of ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 172, had been stolen from one of the boxes.—Mr. Jamsetji Framji Katrak, a clerk employed in the Sorab Woollen Mills at Dadur, and residing in a temporary shed at Matoonga Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday last, that some time during the previous night someone entered his place and stole from a box two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, one for Rs. 5, a watch and a chain, and a bottle of brandy, in all collectively valued at Rs. 40-8.—Krishnarao Vishwanath, residing in a bamboo hut in the fields near the Mahim Station, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that about 3 o'clock that morning three or four men entered his hut, and forcibly removed from the person of his daughter a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 250. The girl cried out, when he and his wife awoke, and seeing the thieves raised an alarm and prevented them from committing any further robbery. The thieves became desperate, and assaulted both the complainant and his wife with the sticks with which they had been armed. They then carried away two boxes from the hut to the adjoining fields, where they broke them open, but stole only a piece of gold, of the value of Rs. 25, from one of them and absconded, leaving the rest of the property in the boxes intact. The complainant's wife has two slight abrasions on her head, and the complainant several wheals about his person. A Purdasee mendicant, who visited the hut on the previous morning, is suspected and search ed for by the police.

ROYAL BOMBAY YATCH CLUB.

SHIPS BOATS RACE OF 30TH JANUARY.

THE Sailing Committee have decided that this race be declared null and void owing to the fact that the markboat was on the wrong buoy and that the entrance fees be transferred to the next Ordinary Saturday Handicap race for which the various boats are entered.

THE FAMINE.

LIEUTENANT A. B. CAREY, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department, and Second Lieutenant F. G. Turner, Attached Officer, Military Works Department, deputed to Bombay by the Government of India as extra officers for famine relief works, are posted as follows :—Lieutenant Carey to the Southern Division ; and Lieutenant Turner to the Central Division.

Subjoined is the return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of average wholesale prices ruling in the city during the month ending on Jan. 20th last :—

		Price per	Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton, Good Dholera (Full-pressed)	Khandi	169	0	0
Wheat, White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Cwt.	6	13	0
Do. Flour	Do.	8	0	0
Linseed (Bold)	Do.	6	5	2
Rapeseed (Gujarat, Yellow)	Do.	7	11	0
Gingelly Seed (White)	Do.	8	10	0
Poppy Seed	Do.	7	3	6
Ground Nuts	Do.	7	12	4
Opium (Malwa, Old)	Chest.	1,295	0	0
Grey Shirtings, 6½ to 7 lbs.	Piece.	3	3	6
Twist, 40s Mule	Lb.	0	7	6
Upper Braziers	Cwt.	45	8	0

REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has done well that it has submitted a petition to the Government of Bombay anent the instructions, issued by the Collector of Poona, in the matter of remissions and suspensions of land revenue, witholding the concession from well-to-do landholders. It is a burning topic of the day, and affects nearly the whole of the Presidency. The instructions direct that land-revenue should be suspended only to agricultural occupants, who are not well-to-do and who have lost three-fourths of their crops. The phrase "well-to-do" is vague enough, and is likely to prove a source of abuse of the discretionary powers vested in the authorities. The majority of landholders have such small holdings, that the surplus of profit in years of plenty, would not enable them to pay the land-revenue without hardship. The number of landholders well-to-do as such, is, as a rule, very limited, and that the majority should be exposed to hardship, lest a lucky few may escape the payment, sounds a little harsh and unreasonable. To the payment or postponement of the land-revenue should be made entirely dependent on the portion of the crops reaped and not on the means of the occupant, as is aptly urged by the Sabha. The reasons adduced in support of this statement are far more weighty than those put forth for withholding the concession from well-to-do landholders. It they are required to pay the assessment in full in consideration of their previous earnings and the unexpected strain on the treasury, on what grounds can the Exchange Compensation Allowance, to already over-paid officials, be tenable, when the exchange is getting down? How was it that these considerations did not sway the ruling of the Supreme authority in the land when the measure was first mooted? Were not the earnings of officials, previous to the rise in Exchange, ample enough, to drop the measure, or were they any whit the less favoured as far as the expenses they incurred in India were concerned? The so-called hardship, if hardship at all, was only with reference to their home remittances and went no further. The concession, too, ought to have covered that much ground. But no! they enjoyed the entirety then, and they enjoy it still, when the difficulties they were supposed to have groaned under no longer exist. What is still more ridiculous is that Government went even so far as to think it advisable to conceive at the most solemn pledges that were given by no less a personage than a Viceroy himself—the highest functionary in the country, next only in rank to the Empress,—and appropriated a portion of the Famine Insurance Fund specially started to enable the Government to successfully fight out famines from the land!

The vagaries of Government authorities in this district are fraught with grave hardship. In spite of total or partial failure of crops, no distinction is meant to be drawn between occupants and occupants, and all are treated alike: all have to pay the land-revenue in full. Nay, the collections too are pushed with so much rigour and hot haste, that they compares far more favourably than any of the previous years up to date, and the number of notices issued this year for immediate payment of the revenue far exceeds the number of the previous year. Evidently they are issued to add to the burden of landholders without even an intimation to the parties concerned, as is usually the practice here. At least some allowance of time ought to have been made by the local officers, before they had recourse to these stringent measures, taking into consideration the recent wild outbursts of temper of the peasantry and consequent difficulties to win them back to their usual mode of life. Now, as the matter rests with Government, the sooner the question is solved to the entire satisfaction of the public the better.—Yours, &c.,

Bassein, Feb. 3. A VOICE.

THE MILLOWNERS AND WORK PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the millowners deserve to be applauded so far as the interest of the work people is guarded; but I as a mill employe wish that the millowners were more explicit so as to make me and my fellow-workmen believe in them. We hesitate through ignorance (not wilfully), and the following points explained would bring about an amicable end.

(1) That the millowners have resolved to pay all the work people who ran away through panic on their return to their work till the 15th March next. Does this comprise men who ran away since receiving their November's wages; or those only who will go hereafter; and what difference they will make between the former and latter work people.

(2) Have all the millowners unanimously agreed to make these payments or a few only to induce their workpeople, some of whom are still in Bombay to work for cash payments, and what steps these work people should take if refused payment on their return in time, as no special rule is provided for such a demand; on the contrary, they are abiding by the Millowners' rules, which clearly say that any person absent for four days from work without leave will lose all his arrears of wages, and so far as I know thousands of work people's claims have been crushed down by the millowners in the law courts on the strength of these rules.

(3) Have all of them agreed to stop cash payments or a few only, as in my experience there are several mills in Bombay which could not work without the aid of cash payment hands even in good times, and now without them it will be a total failure, I also notice that the cash payment system has been abolished, but on the other hand it is made up for in several mills by many inducements such as grain and other necessaries gratis in addition to the daily payment.

It is high time for the Millowners' Association to come forward and assure the poor work people, who are nearly half-dead through the panic of plague and famine, so that they may have courage to join their respective works, and work harmoniously, otherwise the Association will be the laughing stock of the public at large.—Yours, &c.,

A MILL CLERK.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited from all classes of the community throughout the Presidency. The Bank of Bombay has kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same. A complete list of all subscribers will appear once a week.

G. COTTON,
For Self and co-Secretaries.

Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

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Mr J J Heaton	100
H H Sir Bhagwatsingji Sagramji, K C I E, Thakor Saheb of Gondal	2,500
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Mr H E E Proctor	50
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R P	10
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S A N	25
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Mr Hajee Gomer Dawood	10
Mr Dewkaran Gangjee	10
Mr Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	15
Lookmanjee Nathoobhoy	10
Messrs Talakchund and Shapurjee	500
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Messrs Elaiee Framjee Aloiss Sons	100
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Messrs Richards.n and Cruddas	1,000
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Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co	500
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Mr Ghanshamdas Nilkanth Nadkerni	100
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Mr Gordhan K Parakh	100
Mr Ramdatt W Desai	25
Mr M B Gagrat	5
Mr L N Banaji	50
Mr G D Mawson	25
Mr Dadaw N Dady	25
Mr Jamsetjee C Dubash	25
Mr M N Nanawaty	65
Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	100
Mr Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper	50
Mr N R Ranina	15
Dr R N Ranina	10
Mr H W Barrow	10
Mr Sorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	25
Mr Manekshaw Cawashah Taleyarkhan	20
Mr Bal Trilajee Pitale	10
Mr Byramjee Sheriarjee	10
Mr Rattonjee Furdoonjee	5
Mr Dadabhoy Cursetjee Furdoonjee	5
Mr Wittoba Zourajee	3
Mr Kaikhoshro N R Ranina	5
Mr Framjee Ratanjee	5
A Parsee	5
A Parsee	10
Mr Lewis W Michael	10
Mr A Thomson	5
Mr Rustomjee Dorabjee Adenwalla	10
Mr Heerjeebhoy N Paruk	11
Mr J H Du Boulay	100
Mr C W Freeze	50
Mr K R Kama	25
Messrs Martin Cohen and Co	50
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Dr Edaljee Nusserwanjee	10
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Mr Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgur	15
Mr Hormusjee Dinshaw Ghandi, Jodhpur	10
Afsar	10
Major Stanley Smith	10
Mrs Louise M Smith	10
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Messrs B X Furtado and Bros	25
Mr W A Benson	100
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Mr Hurkisondas Narotumdas	200
A Parsee	100
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Bai Aimai Navrojee Batliwalla in memory of her deceased husband, Navrojee P Batliwalla	20
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Bai Dinbai Navrojee Batliwalla	5
Bai Sorabsi Navrojee Batliwalla	5
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J F W	20
Mrs C J Tarachund	21
B R B	5
A M M	10
A Sympathiser in memory of her husband, Mrs Dinbai K D Dubash in memory of late Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy H Dubash	25
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Dr N F	5
Messrs Merwanjee and Byramjee	50

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Mr Dansingjee	100
Mr Kaloobha Kalliansingjee	100
Mr J N Unwalla	100
Mr J Kinnibarrough	100
Mr Manshunker Vajeshunker	100
Mr Jadeja Madhao-ingjee	100
Mr Anantray Nathajee	94
Mr Goolchand Ameejee	75
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Messrs Bechirlal and Dialjee	51
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Mr Temooljee B Setna	50
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Mr Harisingjee Jesabhai	50
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Mr Burjorjee A Esty	50
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Mr Kanialal Girdherlal	40
Mr N F Sidhwa	40
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Mr Chatarbhooj Govindjee	20
Mr Bhikajee Hormusjee	20
Mr Narandas Motiram	20
Mr Maharajgar Savaigar	20
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Mr Haribhai Jeena	20
Mr Gopinath Pandya	20
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11 sums of Rs. 15 each and one of Rs. 12	177
13 sums of Rs. 10 each	130
1 sums of Rs. 8 and 2 sums of Rs. 7 each	22
23 sums of Rs. 5 each	115
8 sums of Rs. 4 each	32
7 sums of Rs. 3 each	21
18 sums of Rs. 2 each	36
13 sums of Re. 1 each	13
otal Rs.	124,957

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 2nd February were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 1st, 5 feet 9 inches against 4 feet 10 inches same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing, but slightly damaged by locusts, insects, blight and frost in some villages of Sijaval Taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi flourishing. Prices of staple food-grains 14 seers per rupee. Prices steady during week. Slight drizzling in three talukas. Cattle healthy except in five talucas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Battai in progress. Rabi slightly damaged by frost in six talukas. Cattle healthy except in Tando Jan talukas. Fodder sufficient. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 8, jowari 13, bajri 12 and red rice 14 seers per rupee respectively in the district.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif threshing continues. Rabi flourishing, but rain wanted. Cattle healthy except in Jacobabad, Thul and Kashmor talukas. Fodder sufficient. Prices fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi in good condition. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. No change in average selling price, wheat being 8 and bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedadad—(For week ending 30th January 1897).—Standing rabi crops in good condition except in Daskroi and Parantij talukas, where slight damage has been caused by frost. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady but high, price of jowari 10 seers, bajri 10 seers, wheat 7 seers 40 tolas, rice second sort 8 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Grain prices mostly stationary, maize being one seer cheaper in Jhalod, bajri half a seer cheaper in Godhra and Halol. Fodder and labour supply sufficient.

Kaira—(For week ending 30th January 1897).—Rabi crops in good condition. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply sufficient, though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of bajri 12 seers, rice 8 seers and wheat 8 seers per rupee. Prices steady.

Broach.—Cotton picking and reaping of jowari in progress. Standing crops doing well. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Rise in the prices of food-grains this week from ½ to 2 seers in Amod, Jambusar and Ankleswar talukas and petha mahal Hansot, and fall of ½ seer in the Broach Taluka. Prices stationary in the Vagra Taluka.

Surat—(For week ending 30th January 1897).—Cotton picking in progress in all the talukas. Rabi crops in fair condition. Outturn of cotton is expected from 10 to 12 annas in all talukas except in Chorasi Taluka, where it is estimated from 8 to 12 annas. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices steady in Bulsar, risen by annas 4 per maund in Chorasi and Chikhli talukas, by annas 3 in Pardi and by annas 6 in Jalalpor and Bardoli. At Olpad and Mandvi they have risen by annas 8 and 12 respectively. Current price of jowari at Olpad 9 seers 6 chhataks, Chorasi 11 seers, 8 chhataks, Bárdoli 10 seers 11 chhataks, Jálalpor 10 seers 8 chhataks, Chikhli 10 seers 11 chhataks, Bulsár 11 seers 7 chhataks, Párdi 10 seers 7 chhataks

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 : each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," NAGPORE, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager. "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

OUT of the 50 lakhs of Indian Council Bills offered in London yesterday 11¼ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, and 3 lakhs to Madras at 1s. 3 9-32d.; and 4¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers to the former Presidency, and 2 lakhs to the latter, at 1s. 3 9-32d. for the Bills, and 1s. 3 3-8d. for the Transfers, tenders at these rates having been accepted in full. There were also extra allotments of 5½ lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, and a lakh on Madras; and 2 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at the above rates, respectively; these showing an advance of 1-8d. in the case of both Bills and Transfers on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rates; but a decline of 1-8d. to 5-32d. in the case of the Bills on the prices obtained for the extra allotments on Tuesday. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. per rupee.

Reuter reports an advance of 7-16ths in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 113 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was a-half per cent. higher at 118½. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-16ths per cent. to £62 11-16, The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 29 3-4d. per oz; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 64-3-4 cent per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·86-1-4 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103-1-4; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36 3s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, February-March shipment to Havre, Anwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

A decline of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool at 3 29-32d. per lb.; but all other ready quotations as well as those for American Arrivals were unchanged, the market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; May Futures being 2 points higher, at 7·17 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and this season's arrivals to date now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts	11,000	15,000	23,000
Four days' do.	70,000	76,000	103,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	5,597,000	4,074,000	6,253,000

In our local cotton market, prices have been nominally unchanged to-day, and demand for the staple has been small. "Fine" Bengal is now enquired for at Rs. 152 per candy; but there are no sellers. The reported purchases sum up 1830 bales of which 1,100 were bought by European shippers, say 300 each of Jalna, at Rs. 163; and Chandoor, at Rs. 160; 250 Pachora at Rs 152; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 165; and 100 each of Akola at Rs. 157; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 141; and 100 Multan at Rs. 160; the Mills have taken 100 each of Mullan at Rs. 156; Barsee, at Rs. 180; and Jalna at Rs. 163; while for shipment to Japan 200 bales of Mowa have been bought at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets remain partially closed; hardly any business is reported in either; and quotations in both are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,063 bales.
Wheat	3,936 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,834 "
Groundnuts	1,117 "
Catorseeds	797 "
Rice	4,975 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. The Rufford Hall (s) has been berthed for Liverpool with 1,500 tons of cargo, at 9s. per ton for seeds, and 12s. 6d. for Cotton. For the Anchor line 2,500 tons have bee booked for Marseilles for February March shipment at 8s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand at which a considerable amount was placed with the Bazaar; and on the receipt of Calcutta advices, later in the day, rates advanced 1-32d., a small business in Bank Wire Transfer having been reported at the enhanced rate. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Francs do.	1"02½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99 3/8 for Money, and 99¾ for Account, for 3 1/2 per Cents, which rates have been quoted all day to the close; but with little business reported. In Threes 97 is the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed and Scrip generally is unquotable except at nominal rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Fernfield, 2,025 tons, Captain W McFee, will sail to-day, for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s Cleves, 2,316 tons, Captain J R James, cleared yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Baghdad, 819 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basren (28th January) via Gulf Ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chyebassa, 2,653 tons, Captain R P Parkman, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Belgaon Bay (2nd January) via Zanzibar, &c. brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mamodi Hadi, Mr Contractor, Mr Ess, wife and three children, Mr M de C Lobo, and 75 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Assyria 969 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday form the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 13 horses, and 41 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs D Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Rose Mr and Mrs Fawcett, Miss Gaun, Mr Newton, Mr Handay, Mrs L Ward, Mr Hajee Ahmed Canjee, Ms Goolam Hoosein and 113 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
	Baghdad (s)	Fry	Busreh, Jan. 26.
	Assyria (s)	Simpson	Busreh, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Singapore (s)	Pezzarello	Genoa, &c.
	Clan (s)	Black	Port Said.
	Kilva (s)	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Daniel	China.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ceres, James, for Havre and Dunkirk.

" Fernfield, McFee, for Elephant Point.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Iran, for Antwerp.

" Chyebassa, for Calcutta and Coast Ports,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

1. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, this morning at 7 a.m., sharp.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day (Friday). Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. The Corps will parade on Saturday next, the 6th instant, for class firing at Coorla.

Dress.—Drill order without puttees.

Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30 3, 3-30, 4-15 and 4-30 p.m., (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Light Refreshments will be provided.

By order,

A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.

Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 6th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Review order—Khakt.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram car as follows:—Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. Officer's, N. C. Officer's and Volunteers desirous of attending the proficiency class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by the 8th instant.

3. It is notified that the Rifle meeting at Coorla will be held from the 15th to the 20th instant.—Class-firing for Commanding Officer's prizes must be finished on or before the 13th inst and not the 15th as previously fixed.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. R. J. Smith, "A" Company from 4th February to 31st March 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Troop Drill at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Dress—Marching Order.

By order,

C. MOSS, Captain,

Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALES—January 28, at Umballa the wife of H. M. A. Hales Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment, of a son.

HEWETT—January 28, at Margaret's Villa, Kunsong, the wife of J. S. Hewett, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

IN the course of his comprehensive review of the work of the Chamber of Commerce during 1896, at the annual meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Beaufort cordially acknowledged the liberal manner in which the Bombay Press gives publicity to the correspondence of the Chamber on various subjects from time to time. The value of this service both to the public and to the members themselves, to which Mr. Beaufort referred, might be enhanced if the authorities of the Chamber gave the matter a little more attention. Too often the correspondence is made public up to a certain point and there stops, no means being taken to supply the Press with the sequel. It may be hoped that this matter will not in future be overlooked, since under the existing method not only the public, but also many members of the Chamber are left in doubt as to what is being done. An instance of this tendency is forthcoming in regard to the vexed question of railway rates between the North-West and Calcutta, as compared with those which Bombay has to pay. Some six months ago the voluminous correspondence of the Chamber with the local Railway Companies and with Government was supplied to the Press. The last letter of the batch was an appeal to Government to appoint Commissioners, under Section 43 of the Indian Railways Act, to determine the question of rates. Had the subsequent correspondence been published at the time, instead of being held over for the annual report, the public would have learned months ago that the reply of the Bombay Government was unfavourable. While asking for more definite information the Governor-in-Council pointed out that "undue preference must be the act of one railway administration, and that the independent action of one railway administration could not render another administration, which had no power to control the action of the first, guilty of the offence of undue preference." In reply the Committee of the Chamber adhered to their contention that the action of the East India Company came within the section of the Act, since they "deliberately prevented produce coming to Bombay by levying charges—on such portions of their line that it had to pass over to connect with the railways running towards Bombay—out of all proportion to those charged on their own line towards Howrah." This letter was referred to the Government of India, whose reply is now awaited. The matter is one of the utmost importance to the trade of the city, and the array of figures given by Mr. Abercrombie at Wednesday's meeting showed that the Chamber has very reasonable ground for complaint. But it is not likely that the law-advisers of the Government of India will take a different view of Section 43 of the Railway Act to that adopted in the Bombay Secretariat. An amicable settlement between the local Railway Companies and the Chamber is the thing to be aimed at, and it may be hoped that the former will show a greater readiness to make reasonable concessions than has so far been observable.

The subject of railway extension, also dealt with by Mr. Beaufort, does not lend itself to controversy like that of railway rates and charges, for every man of business is agreed as to the importance of opening up to the iron horse the many large tracts of country where it has still to penetrate. But the present year is unlikely to witness any forward movement in this direction. While famine and pestilence are in the land, all effort has to be concentrated on the work of re-establishing normal health and economic conditions. This principle is applicable not only to schemes remaining to be sanctioned, but also to those already decided upon by Government, and the personal desires of the Viceroy to mark his quinquennium as one of unexampled railway extension should not stand in the way of its prompt recognition. Still another subject connected with the railway service—that of the acceleration of the speed of daily mail trains from Calcutta and Madras—was dealt with by Mr. Beaufort. The slowness of the Indian "expresses" is a subject of remark by every traveller familiar with the train service of other countries; and there can be no doubt that great improvements could be effected without putting any undue strain either on the staff or the rolling stock of our railways. The Committee have very rightly taken the view that if the time occupied between Calcutta and Bombay is lessened, the diminution should be sufficient to ensure the arrival of mail trains at the termini at least nine or ten hours earlier than the present morning arrivals. It will be no advantage to accelerate the mail trains, if instead of reaching Bombay at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, they come in at 1 or 2 a.m. No passenger would care to leave the train at such hours, and in the matter of delivery of letters very little advantage would accrue. The Chamber is to be represented at the forthcoming Conference on the subject, and it may be hoped that the view it has expressed as to the worthlessness of any improvement which stops short of bringing the mails in ten or twelve hours earlier than at present, will find general acceptance and lead to practical result.

From the question of accelerating inland mails to that of the terms of the new mail contract to Europe is an easy transition, and the one subject followed the other both in the annual report and the Chairman's speech. Mr. Beaufort naturally re-echoed the complaint of the Committee that tenders were called for in England before reference had been made to Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies on this side. Applications for the perusal of papers on the subject were refused, and the Chamber in submitting its uninvited views to the authorities laboured under considerable disadvantage in consequence. The excellent reasons adduced in the communication of the Committee for a considerable increase of the minimum speed in the new contracts were supplemental in the speech of the Chairman, who, however, candidly admitted that there is practically no real competition for the work. The only alternative tender to that of the P. and O. is, according to the busy tongue of rumour, one for the supply of despatch boats to run at about 14 knots an hour. If this tender is accepted the mails will frequently be delivered in London two days or more after passengers by the fastest boats of the P. and O. have arrived via Marseilles. To this arrangement, as Mr. Beaufort says, the public would never consent. The contract will, in all probability, go to the P. and O. Company, but it may be hoped that the rumour that the minimum speed is to be fixed at 14 knots is incorrect. The present contractors can, with their splendid fleet, very well maintain a better speed than that, and the public have a right to ask that the decision shall not be left to the option of the contractors themselves. A subject of less importance to mercantile interests, but of considerable moment to the travelling public, in which the Chamber has also interested itself, is that of the landing of passengers from the mail steamers. The landing of 400 or 500 passengers with their baggage from vessels like the "India," and the collection of Customs dues from them, involving as it does the examination of luggage, cannot be conducted without a good deal of worry and confusion. But there is a widespread opinion that more might be done by the authorities to reduce this confusion to a minimum than is at present attempted. That passengers and their friends are themselves to blame for much of the annoyance experienced is indicated by the fact that one of the measures of reform advocated by the Chamber is the prohibition of the practice of allowing friends of in-coming passengers to board the steamers. But the principle cause of the want of smoothness in the arrangements is the division of authority between the Customs service and the P. and O. Company, together with the inadequate size of the new Ballard Pier. It may be hoped that between now and the commencement of the heavy passenger traffic next November, the arrangements will be so improved and systematised as to reduce to a minimum any ground for complaint that may exist. But it is not to be expected that the Government of India will delegate the work of collecting the import duties to Port Trust officers.

THE plague in Karachi is causing such alarm that the Commissioner in Sind has thought it necessary to order the District Superintendent of Police and Collector to direct the district officers to superintend the arrangements necessary for preventing its spread over parts of the town which are not yet affected and over the Province generally. It is dangerous to generalise, but it is observed that one great and satisfactory feature about the disease is, that it does not take root in a dry climate. Places like Hyderabad, Kotri, Sukkur, and Shikarpur, for instance, only possess imported cases: no fresh cases have been known to break out there. Fifty thousand people are reported to have quitted Karachi already in panic and more are leaving. Business is naturally quite at a standstill, and the whole city is quite disorganised. Some of the people who have remained behind have been persuaded to leave their houses and camp out, the Municipality having erected kutcha huts for them. The community who have availed themselves of this provision are a class of Buniahs who go by the name of Nasserpuris. The Mohannas were inclined to give trouble at first, and, objected to their dwellings being disinfected; but the Collector gave several of their headmen a month's rigorous imprisonment each for interfering with a public officer in the discharge of his duty. This has had the desired effect, the Health Officer having been allowed to whitewash their houses, and a lady doctor having been permitted now to visit their purdah women. A cordon of police has been placed round the Native city, and the number of police being inadequate, the third Beluch Battalion has furnished a guard for watching some of the thoroughfares. These arrangements have put a stop to the practice which prevailed of some natives dragging their sick relatives and friends to different parts of the city, which increased the area of the plague. The Commissioner himself has been round the city, parts of which are entirely deserted. Karachi altogether is in a woeful plight. A great scare occurred in the cantonments owing to two deaths having taken place in vacant bungalows, which had been entered by natives who had fled from the plague-stricken area. One house was close to the Collector's. A guard was placed over the house promptly, and the inmates were told that their food would be brought and placed outside for them; but they were not to be permitted to leave the house. The restrictions were borne for a few days, when the inmates decamped. There is no doubt that the Collector and District Superintendent of Police are doing excellent work in Karachi.

WE hear that the plague has been very bad at Bhewndy, a fairly large town, situated about ten or twelve miles from Thana, beyond the Bassein creek. The disease is so bad there that people in the outlying villages will not suffer the Bhewndy residents to enter their villages. One woman left Bhewndy recently for another village some distance away; but she was not allowed to enter its precincts. She was driven on and on from village to village till at length she died on the road, having evidently been ill from some cause, probably the plague. Bhewndy itself is bounded on the north-west by flat marshy land, and its sanitary condition is far from being perfect. It is one of the six Trombay ports, the other five being Thana, Bhandup, Mahul, and Kalyan, and it carries on an export trade with Bombay in cleaned rice, rice straw, hay, firewood, palm leaves, and the like.

DR. WEIR last week foretold a progressive decrease in the mortality of Bombay, and although it is too soon to look for the fulfilment of the prophecy, it is gratifying to find that this week's death-roll is lighter than that of last week. From 1,721 the total has fallen to 1645, and the death rate per annum per thousand from 107·13 to 102·76. The total number of deaths for the corresponding week of last year was 551, whilst the average of the corresponding week of the past five years was 526. Deaths from fevers of all kinds this week numbered 904 as compared with 867 last week, those from bubonic fever being shown at 516 as against 446. Thus we may take it that deaths are more accurately registered than has hitherto been the case. Anyhow, there have been seventy-six fewer deaths this week than last, and two hundred less than in the week ending December 29. Deaths from affections of the respiratory organs are shown as 223 as compared with 248, and 133 from phthisis as against 172. At the same time the head "old age and debility" is credited with 88, whilst the average is but 43. Diarrhœa and dysentery carried off, roughly, the same as last week, though 47 and 50, respectively, are double the average numbers. The bubonic fever returns analysed show that fifty persons died in Byculla; forty, in Mazagon; thirty-five in Dhobi Talao; thirty-two in Tardeo; twenty-nine, Kamatipoora; and twenty-seven, Parel; whilst Middle Colaba, Northern Fort, Dongri, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi, Tadwadi, Sewri, Sion, and Worli had each double figures, Upper Colaba and South Fort being the only districts free. Jains lost ten; Brahmins, thirteen; Bhatias, two; Hindus 392; Mussalmans, thirteen; Parsis, twenty-three; Jews, three; Native Christians, fifty; Eurasians, six; and Europeans, three. The improvement is gratifying, but we would gladly have seen it greater.

THE House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Women's Franchise Bill by 228 votes to 157. In 1892 the same or a similar bill introduced by Sir A. K. Rollit was thrown out by 175 votes to 152. A pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone, published just prior to the debate, severely criticising the proposal, was said to have wrecked the bill. A monster petition with 257,000 signatures procured by the Women's Franchise Committee, of which Mrs. Fawcett was chairwoman, was laid on the table of the House on the 19th May last, to support a bill to be introduced by the oddly named Mr. Faithful Begg. That bill was crushed out by Government business. The object of the bill, which has now been revived, is to give the vote to every woman who is the inhabitant, occupier, owner or tenant of any dwelling-house, or building who shall be registered as a voter in the borough or county wherever such occupation exists. Lord Salisbury has expressed himself almost as strongly in favour of Women's suffrage as Mr. Gladstone against it. As the House of Commons, in which the Government have a majority of 150, have passed the second reading of the bill by a majority of seventy-one, there is no doubt that the measure will pass the Lower House. Since Lord Salisbury holds the Upper House in the hollow of his hand, there can be little doubt that it will pass that House also. Consequently the Queen in the sixtieth year of her auspicous reign will be able to give the royal assent to a measure enfranchising her sex in the United Kingdom.

WE learn with a regret that will be shared by the public that the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine has decided to resign his seat on the bench of the High Court and retire from the Civil Service on Saturday and proceed to England by the mail steamer. By his departure the bench will lose one of its most learned and independent judges. His resignation is understood to be a protest against the action of the Secretary of State for India in passing over the members of the judicial branch of the Civil Service when appointing a member to succeed the Honourable Mr. H. M. Birdwood on the Governor's Council.

IT is understood that Mr. E. M. C. H. Fulton I. C. S., will be appointed to the seat in the Bombay High Court about to be vacated by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine.

One lakh's worth of new eight-anna pieces and Rs. 20,000 worth of new

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WOMEN'S FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The House of Commons, last night, passed the Second Reading of the Women's Franchise Bill by 228 against 157 votes.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN PROTEST IN EGYPT.

Russia has joined France in objecting to the British advancing the cost of the Soudan expedition without the consent of the Caisse Debt.

PRESIDENT KRUGER RESENTS MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

PRETORIA, FEB. 3.

President Kruger greatly resents Mr. Chamberlain coupling the grievances of the Uitlanders with the Jameson raid, for discussion by the Chartered Committee of Enquiry.

LOSS OF A SEAT AT WALTHAMSTOW.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Mr. Woods, the Radical candidate, has been elected for the Walthamstow division of Essex by a majority of 279 votes over Mr. Dewar, the Conservative candidate, who polled 6,239 votes, whilst Mr. Woods polled 6,518.

The seat became vacant owing to Mr. Byrne, Q.C., the former Conservative member, being appointed to a Judgeship.

THE INDIAN EXPENSES COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION OF LORD NORTHBROOK.

At the meeting of the Indian Expenses Commission, yesterday, Lord Northbrook gave evidence.

His Lordship said he was of opinion that India was unfairly treated in the matter of the charges for the Abyssinian war, the Egyptian war of 1882, and the despatch of troops to Suakin in 1886, and that redress ought now to be made to the Indian Government, who should in future decide whether direct or substancial Indian interests were involved.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS.

Prince Henry of Orleans has started on a visit to the Negus.

REFORMS GRANTED FOR CUBA.

MADRID, FEB. 4.

The Spanish Government have issued a Decree granting extensive reforms to Cuba, including an Elective Assembly of 35 members with the right to frame a Budget and fix Tariff.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 4.

The P. and O Company's s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left here, at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

At a largely attended meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, held to-day, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding, the Bill relating to Fisheries in India as amended was passed.

Sir Henry Prinsep was added to the Select Committee on the Bill to Amend the Law relating to Reformatory Schools, and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, the Rules as amended for the Conduct of Business of the Legislative Council were passed.

Sir John Woodburn then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better Prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

The Hon. Mr. Joy Gobind Law drew attention to the fact that the Madras Government had asked the Government of India to clos Madras as port for pilgrimage altogether during the prevalence of the plague, and suggested that the same should be done in respect to the port of Calcutta.

The Hon. Messrs. Sayani, Bhuskate, and Ananda Charlu supported the Bill. The Maharaja of Durbhunga, who also supported the Bill, stated he could only wish that the Bill had been introduced earlier.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers said that because they had no time to consult the local Bodies the Bill had to be put forward in a vague form, but the regulations were left to be made hereafter as necessity required or occasion arose.

The Lieutenant-Governor also regretted that the Bill was not introduced sooner. He referred to the measures taken to prevent the importation of the plague into Calcutta, and said that what they had to recognize as the governing question of infection, was that no system of land quarantine could be absolutely guaranteed to be effectual. The latest authority on the whole subject was a German writer, Dr. Schonberg, who had spent some years of his life in the East, and had published a valuable book recently in German on the whole question of Oriental diseases. That book was only brought to his notice that morning, but he was arranging, through the German Consul, that the whole section of the book dealing with the plague should be translated into English and published in the vernacular for guidance. What, this writer stated, was an effective guarantee against the importation of the plague, was seven days' quarantine at the frontier, as he called it, and a military cordon round the affected area or city. A great deal had been said about the provisions under the Law clashingwith native customs and prejudices, and that many natives would rather die of the plague than allow themselves to be segregated. It was to be hoped that under the good advice and influence of leaders of the various communities those fears might be brought within reasonable exercise.

The Bill was then passedinto law.

A small Bill was next introduced by the Hon. Mr. Chalmers to consolidate and extend the General Clauses of the Act, of 1868 and 1887, after which the Council was adjourned for a week.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Subscriptions to the Famine Fund amount to Rs. 1,01,164-2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 4.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "Bombay" arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 2-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	29½

RESIGNATION OF NAWAB SARWAR JUNG.

THE Nawab Sarwar Jung Peshi Secretary to his Highness the Nizam has not been deported from Hyderabad, as was generally believed and was contemplated. He waited on the Nizam, and stated that in view of the agitation directed against him by powerful enemies of late, he had come to the conclusion that it would be better that he should ask to be a'wed to place his re-signation in His Highnesses hands. The Nizam who was much moved at thus parting from his former tutor and confidential Secretary, accepted his resignation. Sarwar Jung left Hyderabad and will probably proceed to Aurangabad before taking up his residence in Bombay.

CYCLING NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Pekin stating that the bicycle is beginning to make headway in the Flowery Land, and that it is not a very unusual sight to be seen in the streets, the riders comprising the better class of natives. Can it be that this is the result of Li Hung Chang's visit to the West?

The authorities of the Italian town of Marcereta have issued a cycle ordinance which includes the following: "All cycles must be of approved make." A very nice point for the authorities to decide!

A New Jersey inventor attaches the bell to the pedal. Inward pressure of the foot forces a toothed wheel on the bell against cogs fitted on the inside of the hub flange, with the result of producing aloud ring. It seems to me that the old style is much simpler and more reliable.

"Choppy" Warburton, the veteran trainer, has at last seen fit to climb down to the National Cyclists' Union. A letter has been received from him apologising to those representatives whom he treated with scant courtsey when he went before them to give an explanation of Michael's collapse on the memorable day of the Simpson chain match.

Waller, the winner of the six-days race at Washington, is well known on this side, having competed in a long-distance race at the Islington Agricultural Hall in which he finished fourth. He also acted for some time as a professional pacer.

An American exchange states that a cyclist who had his bicycle stolen in Boston a year ago, recently had the felicity of finding it by accident in a second-hand store in London. He did not succeed in obtaining possession of it, but returned home greatly impressed with the idea that stolen bicycles some-times travel a long way.

The Rector of Ripley has come in for a good deal of adverse criticism with reference to the service held in his church on the day when the Dibble sisters' memorial window was unveiled for the first public view. It appears that not the slightest reference was made to the departed ladies during the service, which actually took the form of the ordinary Sunday afternoon service for children! The cyclists present were old friends of the Dibble family, and they were naturally indignant that nothing was said to mark the occasion. The rector has written a sort of explanatory apology to one of the cycling papers, but it is generally felt that he might have strained a point in favour of the occasion.

It is said that Bacon, the well-known pedestrian champion, is about to take to cycling, and of course he will be amongst the professional ranks. From what I am told, he is likely to make a good rider. He will probably appear on the cycle race path early in the season. He is at present being coached by a couple of men who know how to bring out a man's good points.

The Midland Cycle Show opened on Saturday (Jan. 16) at the Bingley Hall, Birmingham. The success of the venture is already assured. Some people think that the show business is being overdone, but I think every large town should hold its cycle exhibition. The more of this sort of think we have the quicker will the interest of "outsiders" continue to be won in favour of the pastime.

Lady Colin Campbell has been interviewed by a cycling paper. She says that when she first went in for cycling (1893) the pastime was almost unknown among ladies in England. She learnt to ride in France. "Did you adopt the rationals when you commenced in Normandy," asked the interviewer, and Lady Colin Campbell replied: "I wore the French dress, certainly; but that is very different from rationals. It is cut exactly like a skirt, but divided so that it can't blow up."

A series of match races has been arranged to take place between Michael, the young Welsh rider, and Tom Linton, on the Panama Track at Jacksonville, Fla., some time the latter part of January. It is proposed by the track management to give a week's racing, beginning January 18th, and the match races will be decided during that time. The programme will probably be a one-mile event, a five-mile event, and a one-hour contest.

Miss Pattison, the young lady rider at present engaged at the Aquarium, has been timed to cover 2,000 miles in the remarkably good time of 120 hours. All this distance was ridden on Dunlop tyres during the present series of races at the Aquarium. Some wonderful record performances are expected of Tom Linton during his stay over in America. Already the one to five miles, and the hour unpaced indoor track records have fallen to this speed rider on his Dunlop tyred mount. The number of worlds records, road records, foreign records, etc., that are held by riders of Dunlop tyred must be something enormous. From a quarter mile to 24 hours all the principal records, worlds or otherwise stand to the credit of these tyres.

Cyclists in England who are now experiencing for the First time the splash and discomfort of winter riding should not imagine that the various extra guards recommended in the cycling paper will do away with all trouble. It is true that if one does not ride fast over wet roads the clothes in general hardly suffer at all on a well-guarded machine, but at the same time, in country cycling at all events, no guard or splasher will keep the shoes clean. The cyclist who wishes to enjoy winter riding must simply make up his mind that dirty shoes are, in golfing phrase, a "rub of the green" that cannot be helped. I have seen some rather extraordinary devices used to obviate this trouble—among them being a pair of what looked like large felt bathroom slippers put on over the shoes, and removed when the rider entered the house,—but I fancy most riders will think such a tiresome remedy worse than the trouble it is intended to cure.

It is always advisable for a cyclist to breathe through the nose when riding, but more especially is this the case in winter, when the raw, damp air or the cold of frost enters the lungs almost directly through the open mouth, and sometimes cause bronchial and throat troubles. When the cyclist, however, has a slight cold it is not so easy to keep the mouth shut, although there is nothing more likely to aggravate a cold than breathing through the mouth on cold damp days. If it is found really impossible to cycle without keeping the mouth open, the rider should try the simple but often effective plan of putting a little piece of homocea, about the size of a small pea, up each nostril. This generally has the effect of clearing the obstructed passages and allowing the cyclist to breathe in the natural manner.

An adjustable spanner is a useful thing, but it is not always wise to trust to it too completely and leave at home all the flat spanners one may possess when going out for a long ride. There are several small things which an adjustable spanner will not do at all satisfactorily; the adjustment of bearings, for example, the altering of tilt of saddle, and sometimes—in a very close-built machine—the shifting of the saddle itself. Altering the tilt of the saddle in particular is a job nearly always best done by a flat spannner. It is astonishing how many cyclists there are who are quite unaware that such an operation is possible. I am constantly asked—and not always by beginners either—what can be done with a saddle that points up in the air, or is constantly allowing its rider to slide on to the handles, and the information that the little flattish nuts under the saddle are meant for adjusting its angle is usually received with considerable surprise. I wonder when it will dawn on the average cyclist that he would save himself an infinity of trouble and labour by asking the seller of his machine to go over the various nuts with him and point out their use?

Notwithstanding the miserable weather of late, trade is quite brisk in some quarters, and I have heard agents state that they were as busy as in the height of last season. This is a very promising condition of affairs. With ordinary weather, I believe the trade in 1897 will be half as large again as in 1896, and it would need to be if a market is to be found for all the machines that will be built. Many firms have doubled their productive capacity, and all have increased it. But doubling the capacity does not necessarily mean doubling the output, for there will not be the same necessity for working overtime.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Select Committee on the Plague Bill met in Calcutta on Monday to consider the measure, which was passed at the meetingb ofe the Viceroy's Legislative Council yesterday.

THE latest reports regarding the Burma rice crop shows the yield to be even larger than was anticipated. The surplus available for export will probably be nearly 1¾ million tons.

A WELCOME thunderstorm gave Calcutta a good fall of rain on Monday afternoon. This is the first rain of any importance since September.

THE military authorities in India have received news of the death at Grahamstown, South Africa, of Captain J. Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry.

THE N.-W. P. and Oudh branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund held its first meeting yesterday at Lucknow in Chutter Munzil. The business is mostly of a formal character.

THE quarantine against arrivals from India imposed at the Continental ports writes a contemporary is already seriously affecting our trade. Calcutta has been and is quite free from plague, but alarmists in Europe seem to regard it with as much suspicion as Bombay or Karachi. Thus Indian hides, among other things, are being rejected as capable of conveying infection. The hide exporters in Calcutta have represented to the Chamber of Commerce how their business is threatened, and the Government will be asked to make a representation on their behalf. It appears that the majority of hides are cured with arsenic, and the Medical Board have pronounced them absolutely safe. This view is taken by Dr. D. D. Cunningham, the best scientific expert who can be consulted on the spot. It would therefore seem an excess of caution on the part of the Continental authorities to forbid the import of such hides into Europe.

DURING the course of the present year no less than 39 officers attain Colonel's allowances, viz., 25 in the Bengal Establishment, 8 in Madras and 6 in Bombay. Of the 25 Bengal officers one belongs to the Old Local Service Bengal Cavalry List, viz., Major-General A. H. Prinsep, C. B., who is a Lieutenant-Colonel on his own cadres. Two belong to the Cavalry General List, viz., Colonel A. W. Roberts of the Political Department and Major-General Jennings, commanding the Assam Military District. The number of officers on the Bengal Cavalry General List will now be reduced to three, only one of whom is employed, viz., Colonel Jackson of the Military Works Department in the Bombay Command, and even he is absent from the Country on leave. Six officers belong to the Bengal Infantry General List, and among these is Colenel Tregear, Colonel on the Staff at Multan; the number of officers on this list thus becomes reduced to 26, of whom only 9 are employed. Sixteen officers belong to the (late) Bengal Staff Corps, and among these should be mentioned Lieutenant-General Channer and Colonel Sir B. Bromhead, Governor of the Aitcheson College, Lahore. Of the 8 Madras officers one is on the Madras Cavalry General List, viz., Colonel V. E. Law, Resident at Jeypore. The Madras Cavalry General List is thus reduced to three officers, two of whom are still employed, *viz.*, Colonel Warner, Colonel on the Staff, Chin Hill; and Brigadier-General D McLeod, commanding the Bangalore District. Four officers belong to the Madras Infantry General List, among whom is Colonel E. A. Bruce, Commissary-General, Madras Command. This list will now be left with 9 officers, of whom only three are employed. Only three officers attaining Colonel's allowances belong to the (late) Madras Staff Corps. Of the six Bombay officers attaining Colonel's allowances, one belongs to the old Bombay Cavalry Local Service List, *viz.*, Major-General C. A. Moore, who is a Lieutenant-Colonel on his own cadres. The remaining five officers are claimed by the Bombay Staff Corps, and among them being Brigadier-General Westmacott, commanding the Nagpur District, and Colonels Salmon and Hancobk, two well-known officers of the Bombay Political Department.

THE European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have placed on record their sense of the loss experienced by the death of Mr. S. E. J. Clarke of Calcutta who had been a member of its council since 1883. The resolution concludes:—"The Council feel that his death will prove a serious loss, not alone to the Association, which he served so long and so well, but to the European community in India, whose legal rights and political interests this Association was formed to guard."

IN the first tie of the Multan Polo Tournament the Hampshire Regiment beat Multan Station by four goals and one subsidiary to two goals. Teams:—Hampshire: Mr. Bowsher, Mr. Tompson, Mr. Hennell, and Mr. Barlow. Station Mr. Thatcher, Woodcock, Mr. Macdougall, and Mr. Williams.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Cases of plague seizures—that is, among the unfortunate fugitives from Bombay—have occurred as far to the south as Bangalore and Belgaum and as far to the northward as Delhi. A suspicious case or two has been reported from Cawnpore, but no genuine instance, we believe, has been detected there up to the present. An alarm, however, was created at Lucknow the other day by the report that the body of a man who had died of the plague at Cawnpore had been brought in to a neighbouring village. The place was promptly visited by the police, who found there a corpse which had just been conveyed in by a couple of men from Cawnpore on an ekka. The body, the ekka, and the personal belongings of the dead man and his friends were promptly cremated, and the latter were removed to the segregation camp; where they are now in quarantine. Up to the present, it may be said with every confidence that the plague has not succeeded in making any lodgment in Upper India, but with free egress permitted from Bombay its extension, unless it should be checked by the approach of the dry hot weather, can only be a question of time. Moreover it is too late for really effective precautions now when so great a portion of the population of Bombay has already emptied itself into the outside country. The foolish attempt to ignore or minimise the evil at its outset, that is to say, just during the period when there was a chance of keeping it down by really vigorous measures, is responsible for much both towards Bombay herself and towards India at large.

OWING to the accumulation of goods at Budderpur which consignees have been unable to clear from the railway premises, the Assam-Bengal Railway have been compelled to stop booking goods to that station for a few days.

LIEUTENANT WEBB WARE and his party *en route* to the Kohi-i-Malik Siah have met with very cold and inclement weather in the Nushki district. Heavy rain fell at Nushki on the 9th of January, which will bring large tracts of land under cultivation, for the first time for three or four years. On the 13th snow fell, and the cold on the 14th and 15th became so intense that numerous camels, bullocks and sheep were frozen to death. Such severe weather has not been experienced in Nushki during the last half century.

THE extensions on the Tirhoot State Railway now being carried out, will cost something over 122 lakhs, sanction for which expenditure has been given by the Secretary of State. They are as follows:—Hajipore to Begum Serai, 44½ miles; Garhara to Khagaria, with branch to Monghyr, 38¼ miles; Khagaria to Katihar, with branch to opposite Bhagulpore 78¼ miles; total 161¼ miles.

IN the first distribution of Famine Funds by the Central Committee at Calcutta, we learn, that the North-West Provinces gets Rs. 40,000; Bengal, Rs. 30,000; Bombay and the Central Provinces, Rs. 15,000'; and Madras and the Punjab, Rs. 5,000 each.

THE Amir of Kabul has issued orders for the immediate vaccination of all inhabitants of Kafiristan, as it has been noticed that any Kafirs imported out of their own country at once contract small-pox. According to the returns of the past year only 835 deaths from the disease occurred in Kafiristan itself.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji presiding.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, the senior member who retired this year from the Joint Schools Committee under a section of the Act, was re-appointed.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

The Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, as under:—"That the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee are of opinion that the offer made by the honorary secretary of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund may be accepted with thanks, the Committee suggesting that the following proposal of the Acting Executive Engineer be adopted: (*a*) That a water room on each floor for the obtainment of water for ablution and drinking purposes by the teachers and pupils be provided. (*b*) That a separate staircase for the exclusive use of the sweepers employed to clean the water-closets from time to time be constructed. (*c*) That urinals be provided on each floor, as the use of the privies as urinals by the boys will create a nuisance. (*d*) That a separate room for the teachers' use for the recess hours be provided."

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, the Corporation accepted the offer made by the honorary secretary of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund on conditions recommended by the Standing Committee.

THE FALKLAND ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

Sanction was accorded to the grant of Rs. 5,470 for the erection of flight of a steps from Sleater Road to the Falkland Road overbridge. The cost will be met from the savings of Rs. 13,021-4-0 on the grant of Rs. 22,000 sanctioned as the Municipal contribution towards the cost of the overbridge.

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND AT TANK BUNDER.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter the proposed purchase of additional ground to provide for the burial of the dead of the Khoja and Borah communities at Tank Bunder. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter on the subject said:

To the Municpal Secretary. Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a plan of the property, bounded green, belonging to Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Ashburner, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Tank Bunder Burial Ground now being prepared for the Mahomedan and Jewish communities. It measures 28,750 square yards or thereabouts, and, if added to the portion purchased from the Port Trustees, it would be possible to provide burial grounds for the Khoja and Borah communities also. The lowest price demanded for the whole ground is Rs. 1,20,000, which comes to a rate of Rs. 4-2-11 per square yard. The front portion of the ground is almost level with the road, and the rear portion will require a little filling in. There is also a substantial building standing on the ground. The Executive Engineer considers that the price demanded is reasonable. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to purchase the ground for the price demanded and to defray the cost by raising a loan; in the meantime the necessary funds may be advanced from the surplus cash-balance to be subsequently adjusted when the loan is raised. I would point out to the Standing Committee that this is an opportunity not to be lost; extended Mahomedan burial accommodation must be required in the future, and an adjacent and convenient burial ground calculated to last for several years would thus be obtained, otherwise a site at a long distance will have to be taken up, and the inconvenience to the Mahomedan community would be much enhanced.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution, forwarding the letter of the Commissioner, sanction be given to the purchase of 28,750 square yards of land adjoining Anjir Bagh, Mount Road, the property of Mr. Rustomji Jamaspji Ashburner, at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000, the same being required for burial grounds for the Khoja and Borah communities.

Mr. Hussambhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

Mr. Vincent suggested that, instead of committing themselves to any particular allocation, the words Mahomedan community be inserted instead of "Khoja and Borah communities."

Dr. Bhalchandra was ready to accept the alteration, but the Hon. Mr. Mehta suggested that Mr. Vincent should move it as an amendment.

Mr. Vincent then moved an amendment to the effect that the plot of ground referred to in the original proposition be purchased for a burial ground for the Mussalman community.

Professor Muller seconded the amendment.

The President here called the meeting's attention to a letter from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, on the subject of the closing of the Mahomedan burial ground. The Secretary read the letter, which ran as follows:—

We have the honour to address you on behalf of the Mahomedan community of this city. A meeing of the said community was held yesterday afternoon, at the Juma Musjid to consider the question of the proposed removal of the burial grounds of the community to a distance from the places where they now are, when a committee was appointed to present a petition to the Government of Bombay and to the Municipality stating the views of the community on the subject. We are instructed on behalf of the said committee to write you and to request you to allow the question of the removal of the said burial grounds if it is brought on to-day to stand over for a week to enable our clients to state their views on the subject. Our clients expect to send the said petition in about a week's time. You will, it is trusted, admit the propriety of hearing the parties vitally interested in the matter, before coming to a decision.

Mr. Kur pointed out that the letter did not refer to the question before the Corporation, which was one of acquiring land.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that the plot of ground at Tank Bunder, which was acquired four years ago and which was now being filled in, had been allotted the Mahomedan community in general, which meant the Suni section of the community, but no plot was provided for the Shiah section of the community. The Municipal Commissioner had recommended the acquisition of that plot for the Khoja and Borah community because they formed the bulk of the Shiah section, and as it was incombent upon the Corporation to provide burial grounds, for all communities, it was necessary that they should allot that land for a sufficient portion of it to the Shiah community. For these reasons the commissioner mentioned those two communities in his letter.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta thought that the Corporation in the first instance should acquire the piece of ground, because if they hisitated the opportunety might be lost, and they might not be able to secure the ground. There were two reasons advanced by Mr. Dharamsi why the land should be appropriated for the use of the two sections of the community. That was a question which could not be discussed in a large body like the Corporation, and the same might be said about the letter received from the solicitors. He believed the Corporation would agree with him that the question which was of a rather delicate nature should be treated in as tender, conciliatory and considerate manner as possible—(Hear, hear),—and being of an emigent character under the existing state of the city, it should be properly dealt with. He accordingly wished to propose a Committee composed mostly of Europeans who might be taken to be most impartial on questions affecting the burial and final disposition of the dead among the Mahomedans, the Hindus and the Parsees. The small Committee which he was going to propose would consider the question of the appropriation of the ground and also confer with the petitioners on the question of the closing of the burial grounds and would report the result of their deliberations and their conference within a vesy short time. The task could not be entrused to better hands than Mr. Vincent, the popular Police Commissioner—(Hear, hear) —whose impartiality was well known and specially appreciated by the Mahomedan community. (Applause.) They knew that the Mahomedans had a warm friend in Mr. Vincent, and they were therefore sure to listen to what he said with great respect and consideration. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cotton, the worthy Sheriff of Bombay, would be an acquisition on the Committee, because he was very conciliary, and also a gentleman of great tact and judgment and quite a fit man to deal with questions of such tender character. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Roughton, one of their past presidents, who was known to take a deep interest in the welfare of the city and its people, would be of great value on the Committee.

Mr. Badrudin Kur raised a point of order that Mr. Mehta was not in order in alluding to the question of closing of the burial grounds.

The President ruled that Mr. Mehta was quite in order. The question was one which should be considered in a calm and dispassionate manner, and Mr. Mehta was doing service to the city and the Corporation by suggesting the course of dealing with the the question, which redounds greatly to his credit.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Kur would have an opportunity of expressing his views at the proper time. The question could be best dealt with in the manner he proposed. He quite understood the feelings of Mr. Kur, who so fully sympathized with his co-religionists in a matter of that sort. Though he admired Mr. Kur's spirit, he hoped, he would assist the Corporation in coming to a decision in a right and proper manner in a friendly sprit. (Hear, hear.) Speaking about the Committi he proposed, Mr. Mehta said that he was glad to see Mr. Cuffe back among them, who he feared had left them altogether. He had great pleasure in proposing him as a member of the Committee, as no doubt he would be most useful thereon. He would also propose the names of two Mahomedans The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, as representing the Shiahs and Mr. Haji Yusuf as that of the Suni community. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the plot of ground as recommended by the Standing Committee be purchased and the Committee proposed by him as above be appointed to consider the appropriation of burying ground and to confer with the Committee of Mahomedan gentlemen mentioned in the solicitors' letter and that they should be asked to make the report with as great dispatch as possible.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath seconded the amendment.

Mr. Vincent withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr Mehta's.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the question of removal referred to only one burial ground, namely, the Grant Road burial ground which was considered by the sanitary authorities in its present condition to be a standing menace to public health, and which would have to be closed as soon as the Committee concluded their deliberations. He would be the last man to do anything in a hurry and injure the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the Mahomedan community in any way, and he was sure leaders of the Mahomdan community knew his views on the subject. It was the bounden duty of the Corporation to close the burial ground at Grant Road as soon as the land at Tank Bunder was ready for use.

Mr. Badrudin Kur asserted that he would be the last man to oppose any measure which was calculated to improve the health of the city. The notice of motion given by Mr. Hamilton asking that the Sonapore burial ground should be closed was a leap in he dark if acted upon. The subject of closing burial-grounds being a question of sanitation, it was necessary that some medical members should be appointed on the Committee. He suggested the names of Drs. Bahadurji and Ismail Jan Mahomed.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta explained that he purposely excluded medical members, for the reasan that they were expert advisers of the Corporation, and the Municipal medical Executive Officers being responsible for the work.

Mr Kur remarked that the city was passing through a great ordeal, which was of nparalled, and it behoved the Corporation not to do anything which would in any way injure the religious feeling or Susceptibilities of the Mahomedan community.

The President observed that it was just what they were going to do.

Mr Kur next pointed out that the ground proposed to be used as the new burial ground was too small in area as compared to the original grounds.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the area of ground already purchased, together with that of the land to be purchased, would be equal to the ground now used as burial ground.

Mr. George Cotton said that by adopting Mr. Mehta's amendment the Corporation would be simply treating the Mahomedans with the greatest courtesy and in a considerate spirit.

Mr. Vincent remarked that he suspected there was something behind the curtain, because though the Municipalty had only one burial ground—the Grant Road one—in mind to close, while whenever the word was used it was used in the plural. Mr Kur said burial grounds, and the speakers at the meeting on the previous evening also used the term in plural number.

Dr. Bhadhurji declimed to serve on the Committee if he was appointed, as proposed by Mr. Kur.

Mr. Hamilton was of opinion that the burial ground at Grand Road, which absunded with human bones and skulls within a few inches of the surface of the ground, should be at once closed. The one at Sonapore would have to be also closed not at a very distant date.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi remarked that the Hon. Mr. Mehta commanded respect of all communities, and being a cosmopolitan citizen should be appointed on the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta declined, saying the Committee should be as small as possible.

Mr. Haji Yusuf suggested the names of Mr. Kur and Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, but it was declined.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then carried *nem con.*

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

Dr. Bhadurji asked for and obtained priority for the consideration of the returns of the sick treated at the Arthur Road Hospital. He moved that the Corporation notice with dissatisfaction the regretable inadequacy of the provision for the care and comfort of the sick at the Arthur Road Hospital and desire the Health Officer to give immediate medical and other assistance to the medical officer in charge, and carry out such other measures as are necessary for the improvement of the Hospital building.

The President ruled it out of order on the ground that such a resolution should not be moved without a previous notice of motion.

Dr. Bhadhurji then moved that the returns be recorded. He remarked that the Municipality were bound to provide the sick at the Arthur Road hospital with such comforts as to induce others to go there of their own accord. The Health Officer did not appear to take any interest in an hospital where such good work was being done. The hospital was provided with only five ward boys and two hospital assistants for the treatment of more than a hundred patients, who were often in a delirious condition and often left their beds in such condition without having anyone to look after them. The Health Officer had employed many assistant surgeons hospital assistants and medical practitioners, who in fact did very little work, and who might better be employed for service in the Arthur Road Hospital. He was sorry that he could not move a resolution compelling the Health Officer to provide extra assistance to the medical gentleman in charge of the hospital who was doing such good work as would redoun to the credit of any medical man. (Applause). It was true that there were a nurse and two sisters; even they were not enough to cope with the large number of patients there.

Mr. Hamilton enquired if the medical officer in charge asked for any assistance from the Health Officer?

Dr. Bhadhurji replied that he had repeatedly done so, but was refused assistance. Even the acquired number of sweepers were not provided. To say the least it was monstrous.

Mr. Saville quite agreed with what fell from Dr. Bhadhurji. He went to the localities the other day and saw a patient running away from the hospital in the absence of sufficient men to prevent him from doing so.

Mr. Hamilton asked the Corporation to ascertain whether the class of men required for the hospital were available before censuring the Health Officer.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the other day Dr. Haffkine required the service of a ward boy, but was not to be had for love or money.

Mr. Mehta admitted that there was a great difficulty in procuring the services of such men at the present juncture, but assistance such as was required must be secured by some means or other. Dr. Chowksey who had been discharging his onerous and responsible duties in such a noble and creditable manner—(Loud applause)—should have every facility given to him (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out the great difficulty the Health Officer had to experience in obtaining the services of six wardboys and hospital assistants, who were detailed by the Surgeon-General on duties in the famine districts. Nobody knew better than Dr. Bhadhurji that wardboys could not be had just at present, he himself having failed to secure their services when he started the Parsee Hospital.

Professor Muller and Dr. Bhalchundra agreed with Dr. Bhadhurji that some more assistance ought to be given to Dr. Chowksey, but there was a great difficulty in finding men who would attend to the work required to be done at the hospital.

Dr. Bahadhurji also recognized the difficulty of procuring wardboys, but what he meant to convey was, while money was being squandered on assistant surgeons who had very little to do in connection with the Municipality, but who all the same carried on their lucrative private practice, the services of a whole time assistant surgeon was not given to Dr. Chowksey to enable him to conduct his duties to his satisfaction.

The returns for the hospital were then recorded.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LANDLORDS.

It was resolved on the motion of Hon. Mr. Dharamsi "(1.) That, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is necessary that the Commissioner should, under the provisions of section 393 of the Municipal Act, give public notice, if such notice has not already been given, calling upon the occupiers of houses to collect all dust, ashes, refuse and rubbish from their respective premises, and to deposit the same in the public receptacles provided for the purpose. (2.) That in future the provisions of sections 388 and 372 of the Act be stringently enforced. (3.) That handbills in English in the vernacular languages be issued, informing the public that, under the provisions of section 388 of the Municipal Act, it is incumbent on occupiers of all premises to carry out the provisions of that section, and that, under the provisions of section 372 of the Act, it is an offence to throw or place any dust, ashes, refuse or rubbish or any exceremenititous or polluted matter on streets and gullies, and that persons so doing are liable to a penalty of Rs. 50, and that in future the provisions of sections 388 and 372 will be stringently enforced."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

DEPARTURE OF THE CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain T. G. R. Finny, will sail, to-day, for Calicut and Rangoon, with details, consisting of 11 officers, 452 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 7 children, and 20 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant D. C. H. Maclean and Second Lieutenant J. H. Mackenzie, of 2nd Royal Scots; Lieutenant F. D. Finlay and Captain and Quartermaster Norris, of 2nd Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant E. A. E. Bulwer, and Lieutenant T. W. S. Kent, of 1st Northampton Regiment; Captain W. F. Corbett and Lieutenant E. C. P. Bridges, of 2nd South Stafford Regiment; Lieutenant Sir H. B. Hill, Bart., 1st Royal Irish Fisiliers; Brigadier-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel R. Harran, and Surgeon-Major G. H. Young of A. M. Staff.

MR. W. E. PORRETT, Third Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three months. Mr. C. Walke is to act for him while Mr. E. G. Fido acts as Fourth Inspector.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	3	4
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	3	4
	Esplanade	0	1
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	3	5
	Dongri	7	3
C	Market	2	1
	Dhobi Talao	7	3
	Fanaswadi	4	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	3	1
D	Khetwadi	7	4
	Girgaum	5	1
	Chaupati	2	0
	Walkeshwar	2	2
	Mahalakshmi	5	0
E	Mazgaon	9	5
	Tadwadi	3	3
	Second Nagpada	3	0
	Kamathipura	8	5
	Tardeo	5	6
	Byculla	16	9
	First Nagpada	1	2
F	Parel	2	7
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	2	4
G	Mahim	9	7
	Worli	4	2
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	6
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	8
St. George's Hospital		0	0
	Total	116	93

The total mortality was 246.

While the reduction in the total mortality for the day is satisfactory, the figures of plague cases show no apparent signs of improvement. But the fact that the ratio of reported plague deaths to total mortality is higher than it was a short time back, is an indication not so much of an increase in the number of victims as of more approximate accuracy in the returns of plague deaths rendered possible by the larger medical staff now working under the direction of the Health Officer. A noteworthy feature of the daily returns now is the extent to which the disease is being driven out of the Southern parts of the town, and being concentrated in the Northern half.

A STRICKEN VILLAGE.

Among the districts where the disease is particularly asserting itself may be mentioned the village of Naigaum, which lies just beyond Government House, Parel. Its population of about 1,200 souls were free from the disease for a long time, but two or three weeks back a barber was attacked. The malady quickly spread among the villagers, who live under very insanitary conditions, and nearly sixty of

provided or affixed outside such house, chawl, or premises and will thereupon cause the water connection with the interior of such premises to be cut off.

THE QUESTION OF MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND.

In regard to the agitation anent the closing of the existing Mahomedan burial grounds we have ascertained that it is confined exclusively to the ignorant masses. The meeting at the Juma Musjid on Wednesday took place under a misapprehension of the facts. It was represented that Government was closing all the Mahomedan grave-yards, whereas the burial ground belonging to the Jewish and other communities was not to be removed. This naturally excited the feelings of the poor, but fortunately wise counsels are prevailing. The leaders have recognised the true position and the intention of the authorities, which is certainly for the safety of the lives of the followers of the Prophet, who may frequent the burial ground. On Wednesday evening, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Police Commissioner, Mr. H. G. Gell, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Muncherji, C. Murzban, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, Mr. Oomer Jamal, and a number of other Mahomedans visited the new burial grouud. Mr. Murzban explained the arrangements that had been made. Mr. Cassum Mitha said that he would consult other leading members of the various sects, and then communicate their views to the Executive Engineer. Mr. Mitha, who has identified himself since the outbreak of the pestilence with every movement pertaining to the welfare of the masses, has now been urging the people to respectfully represent their grievances, if they have any, to the Corporation and the Government. It is hoped that his exertions will be successful, and wise counsels will prevail. The wire pullers behind the agitation are by no means the most influential men of the community. It is satisfacrory to find that Messrs. Cassam Mitha, Jan Mahomed Jusub, Haji Siddick Nurani, Oomer Jumal, and others are trying to explain the real situation to the masses, over whom they have so much influence.

THE KHOJAS AND THE PLAGUE.

The mandate sent by his Highness the Aga Khan to his Mukhis to assist the Municipal Executive in its praiseworthy efforts to check the plague is scrupulously carried out by his Mukhis. Besides summoning a meeting of the Khojas and explaining to them their duty to obey the orders of the Municipal Executive, the Mukhi Camaria has been urging upon the Khojas to co-operate with the authorities in endeavours to check the plague. Mukhi Cassam Moosa has also been instructed by his Highness to assist the authorities at Poona, and the Mukhi is urging upon the Khojas the necessity of co-operating with the authorities. The Khojas unlike some other sects have readily followed the advice of his Highness Aga Khan to go to hospital when suffering from illness. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, knowing the great influence his Highness exercised among Khojas, appealed to him for assistance by wire, and it is most gratifying that the appeal was promptly responded to.

SUICIDE THROUGH FEAR.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Narayan Bhawrao, aged thirty-five years Hospital, Assistant, attached to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and residing in the hospital premises. Although the deceased was addicted to drinking and opium eating, he was a smart man and discharged his duties steadily, having held the appointment for the last five years. He sent his wife and children to Poona about five months ago. On Tuesday night Dr. Easdon, the house surgeon, received orders for deceased's transfer on duty to the Byculla Prison. The order would have been communicated to him on the following morning, but he had already been aware of them, having evidently heard of them while receiving his pay in the afternoon. About 8 o'clock in the evening Narayen went to his residential quarters, where, while taking his food, he told his mother that he had been transferred to the House of Correction. He was then under the influence of liquor, and according to his mother's statement, did not appear to be dejected or sad about the transfer, but had formely applied for leave, and having been refused it, he was very sorry. About an hour afterwards he retired to bed, and nothing extraordinary occurred during the night. About 7 o'clock on the following morning he had his tea and went to the hospital, where the first question he asked the muccadum was whether any order for his transfer had been received. The muccadum having replied in the affirmative, deceased went up on the first-floor and was seen seated on the doorway of No. 5 ward. Suddenly he fell back, when a ward boy, named Gopal Urjoon, went up to him and and set him up. Deceased, who was then conscious, asked the boy to let him lie down as he was feeling faint, adding at the some time that he had been to get liquor morphia, but had got liquor strychnine and had taken it and asked him to inform Dr. Esdon accordingly. Dr. Easdon on being informed of the occurrence, immediately went up to the deceased, and on examining found him pulseless and his body stiff. Deceased took a feeble gasp, and died about two minutes after. On searching his clothes Dr. Easdon found some paper parcels, which on being opened, one was found to contain opium, one morphia, and a third one some white powder, which the house-surgeon suspected to be strychnine from the symptoms, which the deceased had undergone, viz., the sudden attack and the immediate death. Dr. Easdon also stated that on giving a small portion of the white powder in meat to a cat, the animal died in about fifteen minutes with all characteristic symptoms of strychnine poisoning. From the evidence he had heard and the sudden death of the deceased the house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to strychnine poisoning. Dr. Easdon further stated that if the deceased told the word boy Gopal that he had taken strychnine, it was in Dr. Easdon's opinion more likely that he took it on purpose than that he took it by mistake for morphia. Deceased was neither in monetary nor in any other trouble. Evidence was also adduced to show that on the 1st instant deceased purchased three tolas of arsenic from Goolam Hussein Ismailji at the Crawford Markets. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday at the, Second Parseewada, Khetwadi, on view of the body of Antone De Souza, a servant in the employ of a Parsee, named Curseji Dorabji Bhomishah, an assistant inspector in the Port Trust Traffic Department. Deceased (aged eighteen) had been in the employ of his master for the last eight or nine months, and resided in his master's house at Khetwady. On Monday, Antone was attacked with fever, and on the following morning he was taken by his master to Dr. Ismail Janmahomed's dispensary, at Falkland Road. He was attended by the doctor, who said that he had was suffering from the bubonic fever, having had a bubo in the left groin. It was not known whether Dr. Ismail reported the case to the Health Officer of the Municipality because no municipal officers went to the house until the deceased was dead. However, the medical practitioner advised the master to remove Antone to the Arthur Road Hospital if the fever increased. He was taken home and attended by his master, who from day to day brought medicine and treated his servant. The fever, however, increased, and on Wednesday evening Antone became delirious. About ten 10 o'clock the same night Curseji went to the Grant Road Municipal Chowkey to get the municipal men to take the deceased to the hospital, but the ramosee at the chowkey took down the address, stating that the man would be sent the next morning. The master returned home and went to sleep. When he awoke on the following morning he found Antone missing from his room, and going downstairs found the unfortunate man lying dead on the pavement at the back of the house, with his bed lying near him. A verdict of death from the bubonic fever was recorded.

DEATH OF ANOTHER CONVICT.

An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Byculla Prison, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Govind Pandoo, a convict, aged twenty-six years, who was admitted into the jail on the the 25th August last under sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment for theft. He was admitted into the isolation shed on the 1st instant, suffering from the bubonic fever, after having been inoculated on the 30th ultimo by Professor Haffkine. Prior to his admission into the isolation shed he never complained of feeling ill, but stated on the 1st instant that afer innoculation on the 30th ultimo, he felt pain and swelling in the left axilary region. His temperature was 103° on the 1st February, which rose to 104° on the 3rd instant. At 8 o'clock in the evening his breathing became difficult, pulse very weak, and extremities cold, and he died at a quarter to 11 o'clock the same night. The Hospital Assistant was of opinion that the death was due to the bubonic fever, and the jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

ANOTHER UNINHABITABLE HOUSE.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, declared the house of Narayendas Ratanji in the native town uninhabitable on the strength of the Municipal evidence which went to show that there were twelve rooms on each floor, which were dark and damp. There were no other means of ventilation except the entrance door. Two deaths had occurred therein of bubonic-fever. The rooms were only seven feet by six feet, and were over-crowded.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE IN BANDORA.

The official returns of plague at Bandora since the 27th instant are as under :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
27 January 1897	5	5
28 ,,	5	6
29 ,,	3	1
30 ,,	9	6
31 ,,	9	7
1 February	6	6
2 ,,	9	6
Preceding week	46	37
Reported previously	42	34
	233	176
Total since out break	323	247

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
Rao Saheb Dolatrm Kirparam Diwan, Lunawada	120
Khan Bahadur Kasim tuji Mitha	20
Mr Haji Khanoo Moosa	10
Mr Kesonji Dossa	20
Mr Noor Mahamed Kashim Haji Mitha	20
Mr Usman Haji Mitha	10
Mr Haji Essa Saley Mahomed and Sons	5
Mr Mahomed Amir Aga	20
Mr Haji Usman Haji Hassum	5
Messrs Nusserwanji Pestonji Duongaji and Co	20
Mr Sulleman Kashim Hati Mitha	20
Messrs Ludha Ebram and Co	25

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sum previously subscribed	11,038	0	3
Bai Aimaye Nowrojee Batliwala	100	0	0
Bai Dinbai widow of Mr. Muncherjee Eduljee Colabawala and family in memory of Mr Muncherjee Eduljee Colabawala	26	0	0
Bundelkhoda, in memory of Mr Framjee Nusserwanjee Tata	20	0	0
Mr Rustomjee Dadabhoy Master	5	0	0
Messrs Sorabjee and Jamsetjee Khan	10	0	0
In memory of —on Soli	5	0	0
A Zoroastrian (Hope Hall Hotel, Matheran)	20	0	0
Mr Savak, in memory of the late Mr K N Serval	20	0	0
A B K a Zoroastrian lady, in memory of her mother	25	0	0
Two Sisters D and D	5	0	0
Mr and Mrs P R Khambata (Akola)	10	0	0
Mr Hormusjee Nawrojee Modi on behalf of the Parsees of Hongkong (through Dr Bahadurjee)	2,000	0	0
Bai Motlibai Jehangirjee Nusserwanjee Wadia (through Dr Bahadurjee)	1,000	0	0
Messrs Sorabjee and Cawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash (rent of the Hospital Bungalow for one month)	300	0	0
In memory of P N V (through Dr Bahadurjee)	91	0	0
In memory of H M L (through Dr Bahadurjee)	10	0	0
In memory of Bai Cooverbai Merwanjee Bhownuggree	25	0	0
Total.....Rs.	14,710	0	3

THE BONFIRE CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not agreeable to point out that having been the first to urge a complete reform of the Bombay chawls and tenements (in October last, I find very little has been yet attempted in that direction. There may be difficulties in the way which I do not wish to ignore. There should be two strong Committees appointed, one to sanction a thorough lime-washing and disinfection of all the slums and tenements and the distruction of affected jhowli sheds. But the plague germs will not die till every affected or affectable house and street is kept heated for some weeks by means of bonfires in both streets and houses, located as close as possible to each other. In corroboration of this advocacy of several weeks past, allow me to extract the following from the telling Diary of Pepys, as written in 1665, when London was devastated by the same plague. The whole of that account now reads in much the same light as the present gruesomeo picture presents itself to us :—"Thus this month ends with great sadness upon the public, through the greatness of the plague everywhere throughout the kingdom almost. Every day sadder and sadder news of its increase. In the city died this week 7,496, and of them 6,102 of the plague. But it is feared that the true number of the dead this week is near 10,000. . . . My Lord Brouncker, Sir J. Minnes and I up to the vestry at the desire of the Justices of the Peace in order to the doing something for the keeping of the plague from growing . . . To London to pack up more thing; and there I saw fires burning in the streets as it is through the whole city, by the Lord Mayor's order. Thence by water to the Duke of Albemarles : all the way fires on each side of the Thames. . . ." It is dangerous to let a single day pass without carrying out the measures advocated. In my humble opinion, Bombay, again, requires another influential Committee with full powers for summary legislation and over the public purse. Such a Committee to meet every day to sanction summary execution of specific measures, the Corporation being able to attend such meetings in a much reduced quorum to secure ready attendance, so as to have their say on the measures brought forward by the Special Committee, which though it may improve upon them as the result of deliberation should still have unreserved powers to give effect to its own measures. Until the buildings and streets and the ventilating arrangement are renovated wholesale as suggested in my letter of October last, the Municipal affairs of Bombay should practically be in the hands of the Special Committee. Your Corporation is the best possible one that India may be expected to poduce at this early stage of civilization, but much more than its present functions is now imperatively demanded. Three years, say of city re-construction will have to be effected under an absolute regime, after which the affairs may be fully vested in the Corporation with a view to rigidly work on the lines thus laid down. I cannot subscribe to all Mr. Baldwin Latham's conclusions, for the simple reason that, in past years of the greatest precipitancy, dreadful epidemics, like the present one, were unknown. It is not merely the difference between the local precipitancy and evaporation, but changed characteristics in the submarine atmosphere, coupled with the variously sodden soil aggravated by the plentiful water-supply, the too-long-sustained foulness of the purlieus of your city, and the importation of the terraic slow creeping germ from China which point towards the cumulative cause of the plague. I, however, agree with Mr. Latham that the effects of all abnormal meteorological conditions could be well modified by what I may term the new physical environments, which may now be set up on behalf of Bombay without loss of time and with resources and energy of an extraordinary nature. In all the measures which I have the honor to point out, it is swift and universal action, without the petty trammels of routine and formalities, and unimpeded with even a moment's reliance on the house-owners or occupants, which has been due since November or December last, and has now to be enforced.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, Feb. 3.

SUBURBAN CEMETERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the evils of burying the dead near human habitations and to the windward of towns are being realized with a seriousness which before the prevailing fever was perhaps but dimly seen, it behoves our guardians of health to move Government on the amendment of the District Municipal Act in that respect and to provide for the opening of future cemeteries at sufficient distance from human dwellings and in a leeward direction. In the present defective condition of the law in suburban towns, corpses can with impunity be buried in private compounds. No provision exists in the Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code, or the District Municipal or Police Acts, specifically interdicting such burials in places other than those set apart for that purpose The public nuisance clauses in the Indian enactments are perfectly harmless in this respect if the offender takes care to fortify himself with one or two doctors' certificates. For instance, it is well known that medical men have given a clean bill of health to one of the crowded cemeteries in the heart of the town in Bandora. A body interred here and there in private compounds would be a mere bagatelle in comparison in the eyes of our physicians, and a magistrate may well hesitate in convicting in such cases under the nuisance clause. Some very useful " suggestions for general guidance in matters relating to village conservancy and the public health," published by Government in October 1879, contained the following advice about burials : " Burial grounds should also be to leeward, and away from any source of water supply, and the graves should be at least 4 feet deep"—a hint observed more in the breach than in the performance. Again, so recently as March 1895 the Government of India formulated a series of " points " to be attended to by officials in inspecting villages. The following points are some of them, viz. :—" Position of burial grounds and cremation ghats as regards villages and streams. Are the dead. . . buried in a special cemetery ? Are any buried in compounds or within Municipal or village limits ?" It will thus be seen that the grave importance of the matter is fully recognized by the authorities. The enforcement of all this fatherly advice has now to be carried out by the *ma bap sirkar* in the interests of their grown up *buckas*, not omitting the civic fathers themselves.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Feb. 3. SOLOMON EAGLE.

COLOUR CURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago a paragraph appeared in your valuable journal (presumably extracted from another paper) criticising adversely the pamphlet issued by Mr. Jwalaprasad, a statutory civilian of Benares, in which he gives to the world his experience of the cures effected by means of the sun's rays or the color treatment, called cromopathy. Idle people may laugh at those who are engaged in advancing the best interests of humanity in hitherto untrodden paths, but the facts gathered as the fruit of careful study and experimental research must sooner or later be acknowledged as such.

Allow me to state here that I have been practising homœopathy for the last thirty years in Bombay, and since 1884 I have established and carried on a Theosophical Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary in the Fort. From time to time, I have used the cromopathic treatment where necessary, and have found it to work to my satisfactions, even in obstinate cases which would not yield to ordinary homeopathic remedies. While I was giving the blue-charged water as a prophylactic for the plague and cholera with success, my friend, Mr. Jwalaprasad, advised me to pescribe it for the bubonic fever in the following manner :—When the fever is on, the blue-charged water should be given internally, one ounce every half-an-hour, and then the interval be increased as the fever goes down. This must be continued for some days till the fever entirely disappears. In cases where headache accompanies the fever, blue light should be thrown on the head of the patient, by adjusting a piece of blue glass inside an ordinary lantern, until the headache subsides. In cases of bubo, this—concentrated blue light should thus be thrown on it through a bull's eye lantern for two to three hours, which aleviates the pain and reduces the swelling. But when the bubo has been operated upon and opened, green light should be used in the same manner as described for blue, for one hour before dressing the wound, to secure its prompt healing. Those unable to procure the lantern may apply the wet compresses prepared with blue-charged water, on the head or bubo, till relief is obtained. By these means I have cured many cases both here and in Bandora. Many of my friends are now taking the blue-charged water one ounce at bed time and in the morning under my advice as a preventive against the plague.

The blue-charged water is prepared by filling a bottle of blue or indigo colored glass with pure drinking water, and, after corking it, exposing it to the sun's rays for three to four hours each morning. The water then should not be transferred to bottles of any other colour than blue. I can with confidence recommend this method of treatment to the Municipal authorities, as also to the medical men in charge of the plague hospitals. Private practitioners also should try this simple and natural remedy by setting apart a few cases at different stages of the disease and note the results. I would also ask such of the public as may feel inclined to give this simple method a trial and communicate the result to me.—Yours, &c.,

Feb 3. TOOKARAM TATYA.

SUGGESTED MEDICAL CONFERENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is quite a consensus of opinion that the epidemic now raging in Bombay is the outcome of filth, and Mandvi is the proof of it. But as there are doubtless many who hold other opinions, I think that the only probable way of tracing the disease to its source is to call a meeting once a week, of all the medical men who attend plague cases to compare notes as to the treatment under which patients have been cured to enable those whose treatment has been less successful to take a leaf out of their book. We have all of us something to learn to our latest day, and truth is not to be arrived at except after much enquiry and application. Every suggestion now offered should be taken with good grace and should create no friction. It is only fair to the public to feel satisfied that their regular medical men have gained some knowledge of the cure before they could entrust their lives to them. It is possible that most of our doctors may not have attended a single plague case since the outbreak, and yet I doubt whether they will refuse to take up such a case if sent for. God knows how many have fallen victims to such experiments. *Requies cant in pace!* The pestilence at the moment seems to walk in darkness and is certainly no respecter of persons. I am one of those who take a cheerful view of things, but I must admit that I have a natural horror of the pestilence.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 3. A. S.

HOUSE-BREAKING AT LONAULI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The plague in the city of Bombay has fortunately or unfortunately driven a major portion of the middle and higher class of people to the hills. Owing to this the population of Khandala and Lonauli has greatly increased. With this increase in the population there has been steady increase in the trade, as shown by several new shops that have come into existence. With the increase in the traffic of these places there has been unfortunately no proportionate increase in the police force of these towns. What with want of charity in Bombay and what with famine raging elsewhere, several people of bad character from Bombay and from villages in the neighbourhood of Lonauli and Khandala have gained access to these places, and have in the absence of a proper police force rendered stay here somewhat unsafe as was exemplified by two burglaries that occurred the other day.

At about 12 midnight, several burgalars approached the bungalow of Rao Saheb Modak (C.I.E.) and succeeded in making a thorough opening in the stone wall below a window sufficient for two persons to pass through abreast. It was only the timely waking of one of the inmates that prevented the burglars carrying out their intent. The same night a bungelow of Mr. Bhaskar, contractor was broken into. Let me, therefore, through the columns of your well-known paper caution the public here and request the police authorities to take due notice. Yours, &c.,

Lonauli, Feb. 3. REFUGEE.

POONA.

The Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, give the following results :—

Imported	2
Local	7

Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganesh	1	1
Vetal	1	1
Kasba	1	1
Rawiwar	3	4
Nana's	1	1
Sassoon Hospital	2	4
Total...	9	12

KARACHI.

The latest official returns available report 25 cases and 19 deaths from plague on the 26th instant; 27 cases and 24 deaths on the 27th and 37 cases and 34 deaths on the 28th. The total number of seizures and deaths since the outbreak of the plague are 758 and respectively 702. We had devoutly hoped that the sudden decline of new reported cases a few days ago would have marked the beginning of an improvement in the health of the city. But abrupt fluctuations in the numbers attacked have been characteristic of this visitation from the beginning, and while the figures as they stood on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant were encouraging, we deemed it rash to draw any larger inference from the returns—necessarily uncertain at the best—of a single day. Bitter disappointment has therefore followed whatever sanguine inference was formed from the returns of a day or two ago, and this should be a warning against too rapid conclusions. Whatever the statistical aspect of the situation may be, we ought to act for some time to come as though things were at their worst. In that view the Municipality would do well to ask for a reinforcement of their executive staff at whatever point it may be necessary. The Health Officer who has doubtlessly devoted the fruits of years of experience to the necessities of the hour, and has been energetically supported by the Engineer and Secretary of the Municipality and responsible Government officials, has from the beginning of the struggle necessarily been an overworked officer, and the time has come when, in the opinion of many who are in a position to judge, he ought to have the best expert assistance that is at the disposal of the Government. It is to be hoped Surgeon-General Cleghorn, who was deputed here by the Government of India to enquire into the question of the plague outbreak, has offered some reliable suggestions, but it is hardly possible he could have made himself sufficiently acquainted with the conditions of things here, as he has been urgently recalled by telegram to Calcutta. What we want is a medical man with administrative experience as well as scientific knowledge, who knows Karachi and the conditions under which the people live, and who has had opportunities of watching the extension of the plague. Government would have no difficulty in laying their hands on such an officer, and if the choice were wisely made his appointment would give confidence to the public, and would enable the Health Department of the Municipality to do justice to itself and to its work.—*Phœnix* (Jan. 30.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Lake, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Haneber, Capt, Ms, East Lanc Regt, to rejoin to Deolali.
Craven, Lt. Bo, R E, on duty, to Karachi.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

THE TEMPLETON CASE : THE TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder & Co., moved on behalf of the prosecution, on notice to the other side, that the trial be held at such place other than Bombay as might be deemed best, and that a commission be appointed for the examination of certain witnesses at Hyderabad, Mr Inverarity, with Mr. Allan Daly, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchond, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Lang said his application was based on three affidavits, which he would read. The first was that of Dr. Lawrie, who said in substance as follows :—I am informed and believe that it will be necessary in the ordinary course for all the witnesses and also certain police officials and other persons to go from Hyderabad to Bombay for the purpose of this trial, I say that at the present juncture, and having regard to the prevalence in Bombay of the bubonic plague, it is most undesirable that any persons, much less such a considerable body of persons, should go to Bombay at all, as there would be in the case of every person so going a considerable risk of infection, and in the case of native witnesses the risk would be very greatly enhanced. I say that his Highness' Government is actually at this moment engaged in establishing quarantine stations for the express purpose of excluding any such infection from his Highness' dominions, in Wadi, Gulburga and other frontier stations, and that such purposes would be immediately stultified by allowing the persons to go and reside in Bombay for the shortest period and to return thence to any part of the dominions. I say that as Director of the Medical Department, I am in personal charge of the provisions of quarantine and the Famine Relief Measures, and that having regard thereto, it would be most prejudicial to the interests of the State that I should be called away from this place at a time when my services are so urgently required. I am also the Personal Medical Attendant to his Highness the Nizam and his Minister Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, as well as of the Resident and all his staff; and for this reason also it would be extremely inconvenient that I should be absent from Hyderabad. I further say that Surgeon-Captain Hehir is the Health Officer of Chudderghaut and the Principal Medical Officer of H. H. the Nizam's Troops, and it is equally undesirable that he should be called away from Hyderabad at this time. I may also say that it would be impossible for Surgeon-Captain Hehir and myself to be away from Hyderabad. I am informed that the urgency of the circumstances referred to have been recognised by the Government of India to such as extent that all leave of civil-medical officers, including myself and Surgeon-Captain Hehir, has now been stopped until further orders.

The affidavits of Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, and of Mr. Harvey Gray, of His Highness the Nizam's police, and portions of the affidavits, made on the other side, were also read. The latter stated that Dr. Lawrie's services could easily be spared, as he had a competent staff under him, and that the native witnesses were all willing to come down to Bombay, but that they were kept in charge of the police. The enquiry before the magistrate occupied twelve days, although some of the witnesses were not cross-examined; and the trial before the High Court would be a protracted one. The learned Advocate-General said those were the affidavits above referred to, which they gave to the other side; and yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, they received a long affidavit, made by the accused, which had nothing to do with the case. This was the principal affidavit on the other side. The really important point was brought out in the tenth paragraph of it, to the effect that accused could not pay counsel's fees at any place other than Bombay, and that all his witnesses were willing to go to Bombay. The learned Advocate-General after reading the affidavits said the court had the power, under section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to order the trial the trial to be held at any place other than Bombay with the consent of the Governor in Council. Section 336 also provided for its sittings in some other place. His lordship thus had power to direct the trial to take place at some other place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the court. It was extremely undesirable that the witnesses should come to Bombay, and return to Hyderabad, after a short period, to the native witnesses, they refused to come to Bombay, and they could not be compelled to come. They expressed their willingness to go to any place other than Bombay.

The Chief Justice : Have you applied for the consent of Government?

Mr. Lang : No, we come to your lordship first.

The Chief Justice : Would they pay all the expenses to take the jury and all others to another place?

Mr. Lang : We need not take a jury from Bombay. We will call a jury at the place appointed. I would suggest Poona, where they could have a sufficient number of jurors. Section 370 provides that the court can summon jurors ten miles off from the place of trial. If ever a case was made out for removal from Bombay, this is the case. Even supposing that the trial is held in Poona or Bombay, it will be necessary to examine certain persons on commission.

The Chief Justice : Where is the prisoner?

Mr. Lang : He is not in Bombay. He is, I think, in the Secundrabad jail until such time as the trial is fixed. They say they want certain medical witnesses to be examined in Bombay. We say that they had been examined, and could be cross-examined in Hyderabad or such other place as the court might fix as the place of trial. With regard to Dr. Hehir he is the most important witness in the case, and I think he must attend at whatever inconvenience. I cannot ask your lordship to examine him on commission.

Mr. Lang : I would ask your lordship to postpone the Sessions. A fortnight will be sufficient to execute the commission. Both parties are anxious that the trial should come on.

Mr Inverarity, in opposing the application, said that the case ought not to be traversed to the next Sessions. The prisoner was in jail from the 24th of December. The notice was in general terms, and under section 30 of the Letters Patent the court had no power to hold the sitting of the Sessions at any place other than Bombay without the consent of the Governor-General in Council,

His Lordship pointed out that in the Bombay Letters Patent, the words were Governor in Council

Mr. Inverarity said that the court could not appoint any place for the holding of the court other than Bombay. Except the four native witnesses, the affidavits did not say that any of them were not willing to come down to Bombay for the trial. As for the native witnesses, his instructions were that they were all willing and ready to come to Bombay, but they are kept in close custody by the Nizam's police.

The Chief Justice said it was most desirable to bail the accused. It would not be advisable to bring him to Bombay and expose him to the danger of the plague.

It was desirable that the accused should be released on bail. They must take into consideration that his escape from India was almost impracticable, and therefore he would be released in his own recognisances for Rs 10,000 and two securities each of Rs 5000, or Rs. 20,000 in all. The trial would have to be postponed in any event but as neither the prosecution nor the defence wanted to have the case traversed, the court would not take the latter course, but would adjourned the Sessions to Monday the 8th March. It was admitted on both sides that certain witnesses could be examined on commission, which as Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Mendies, Mr Selle and Mr Joshi His Lordship thought that the charges of abortion and perjury preferred against the accused should be tried separately, and that if the first failed then Mr. Josi could come before the court as a witness in reference to the charge of perjury Mirs. Fellows, Dr. Wolsley, and Dr. Simons, might be examined on commission. In regad to Dr. Lawrie, arrangements could be made for his examination on the day of his arrival in Bombay. and by such an arrangement, the Hyderabad State would not suffer during the doctors temporary absenc. There was no practical objection to the trial being held in the Bombay with the exception of the attentunce of the four native witnesses, In regard to Dr. Lawrie could have a separate segregation acmp made for them during their temporary residence in Bombay, uhd therefore there was no reason to transfer the treal to Poona, although the court had power to do so with the consent of the local Government. There were, in his lordship's opinion, many objedtions to sending the case to Poona, as the jury would not be like one that could be obtained in Bombay, and the accused would moreover be put to considerable expense. In regard to the native witnesses, his lordship thought they were more or less in custody and unwilling to come to Bombay though it was said they were willing to come if released, His lordship did not think there would be any material difficulty in procuring their attendance. To obviate all possibility of the trial being obstructed, his lordship made on order that their examination, if necessary, should be taken on commission ; adding that, if the prosecution could not get their own witnesses to Bombay, the jury would not attach much weight to their evidence on paper. The learned judge directed that the case should be tried before a Special Jury.

The trial of the case was adjourned to Monday the 8th March.

THE GORUPDEO MURDER.

Moolchund, *alias* Mooji, *alias* Manohar Kanai, a middle-aged Hindu, was charged with having, on the 17th November last, committed the murder of a woman named Parvatti, is kept mistress, in the room of a chawl situated at Gorupdeo in Bombay, by cutting her throat. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. Strangeman, instructed by the Public Prosecution, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY,

Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave, foreman.

Mr. Cecil Gray	Mr. A. C. Boulton
Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana	Mr. Parsnotum V. Godbole
Mr R. W. Champion	Mr. Ratansha Dadabhoy
Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden	Mr. J. P. Watson

Evidence was led and the case adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

CALCUTTA MEDAL HANDICAP.

THIS annual competition took place yesterday morning, and led to a far better entry than most of the recent events. Mr. M. P. Baird with a careful round of 47, less a handicap allowance of 10 points, was the winner. The scores were as under :—

	Score	H'cap Allow'ce	Net.
M P Baird	47	—10	37
W C Nigel-Jones	47	—9	38
D K Love	46	—7	39
J S Milne	51	—12	39
R B Nixon	52	—12	40
C H S Boggs	49	Scr	40
A K Green	44	—3	41
P F Fischer	45	—4	41
A Cameron	48	—7	41
W E Young	44	—2	42
H Bromley	51	—8	43
P G Irvine	45	—2	43
E B Raikes	43	Scr	43
C E Nixon	44	Scr	44
T D Moore	47	—3	44
J C Riddle	51	—7	44
M F Reid	44	Scr	44
H Blackwell	48	—3	45
G Mackenzie	54	—9	45
W Garlick	52	—6	46
C St Paul	46	Scr	46
V C French	59	—12	47
F A Spencer	62	—10	52

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—In one respect Bombay is very fortunate. It has near at hand, at a distance of two or three hours' journey three hill stations which are favourite resorts for its enhabitants and which are becoming more and more popular day by day. There is no doubt that among these Khandalla is the best in many respects and more easily reached. The weather at this charming little station is at present all that could be desired, and the nights and mornings cool and pleasant. On account of the bubonic fever in Bombay a large number of visitors have resorted to this healthy retreat, which has up to now been exempt from any epidemic, and we all all earnestly hope that the gravelly soil of Khandalla and the abundant fresh air will act as powerful preventives and keep the plague out of the place until the end.

A pair of full-grown panthers have been making some kills near the town. A fairly big calf and a donkey were killed lately. The former near the Khandala reservoir, and the latter in close proximity to the railway line. It was really a rare opportunity for any sportsman to try his skill, but as the nights are pitch dark nobody cared to sit over the kills. A great many bungalows are now in course of construction between Khandalla and Lanowli. The sites now utilized for building these imposing structures is on the north of the main road. I wonder why people don't build bungalows on those picturesque plateaus at the Tiger's Leap (Pushicha Kada). I believe some of the sites there are much superior in many respects to those that are now being used for building purposes.

The Khandala Hotel, which has been in existence for the last eleven years, has a fairly large number of visitors, who find ample recreation either at the Hotel Tennis Court or on the grounds near the Convalecent Home, which are generally used by the military portion of the residents for sports of various kinds.

Khandalla is always pretty gay. The officers connected with the depot (Capt. Macgregor, Lieut. Todd, nan Sharg, Capt. Faichnie) are always trying their best to entertain people with different amusements, and it may be said to their credit that they have all got the happy knack of making everyone feel at home.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL M W ROGERS R E., is permitted to reside in India on vacating his appointment in the Survey Department.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT A. GARRETT R. E., is transferred from the Military Works to the Public Works Department and posted to the North-Western Railway.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,800 for a new horse infirmary for the 10th Bengal Lancers at Jhelum.

A REVISED general estimate amounting to Rs. 61,250 has been sanctioned for the provision of public buildings, roads, &c., for the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, stationed at Lansdowne.

LIEUTENANT A. R. BURLTON, Officiating Wing Officer (on probation) 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been transferred to the 1st Infantry in the same capacity, to complete establishment.

MESSRS HUBERT MAKENZIE SALMOND and Edward Russell Kyrle Money have been appointed by the Secretary of State to be Sub-Lieutenants in the Royal Indian Marine.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the renewal for another year of the temporary would pension of £100 a year granted to Major A. Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, on account of a wound received by him in action near Chilas in November, 1892.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT D LAWSON Army Medical Staff, comes out for a tour of service in this country vice Surgeon-Captain H E Winter, tour expired, and is posted to the Bengal Command,

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT R H HOLMES, Army Veterinary Department, also comes out shortly to replace Veterinary Lieutenant J Moore reverted to the Home Establishment.

THE following appointments have been made in the Hyderabad Contingent :—2nd Lancers.—Captain D. S. Buist, Squadron Officer, to be third Squadron Commander, vice Captain G. S. Morris, transferred to the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. 3rd Lancers.—Captain H. H. Dunlop, Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers, to be third Squadron Commander, to fill an existing vacancy.

THE following appointments have been made:—15th B L.—Lieutenant Colonel H R Tate to be 2nd in Command vice Turnbull retired. Majors W C Pollard and P B Lindsell, Squadron Commanders to move up in grade succession. Captain G F Willes, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander. 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenant G H Morris to be adjutant vice Captain the Hon'ble C E Walsh vacated on appointment to the Egyptian Army.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Chancellor's Medal.—It

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Bishop of St. David's was almost the last of Lord Beaconsfield's Bishops. Magee, Selwyn, Lightfoot, and Benson—not a bad record for any Prime Minister—are gone, and Bishop Ryle, of Liverpool, alone remains. Bishop Basil Jones was a native of Cardiganshire, and thus began early his connexion with his future diocese. He had been an intimate friend of Archbishop Thomson, and passed for someming of an Erastian in Church politics. He succeed- Connop Thirlwall, the historian, who was Bishop of St. David's from 1839 to 1870. Archbishop Laud held the See for a short time, and built the chapel of the palace at Abergwill, near Carmarthen, which became the seat of the Bishop, when the grand old Norman palace at St. David's, the ruins of which may still be seen, was dismantled and fell into decay after the Reformation. The cathedral is one of the most beautiful in the three kingdoms, and, in spite of its isolated situation, attracts an increasing number of pilgrims everyyear.

The fine and ancient art of heckling is being parctised to an unprecedented extent in the Forfarshire political contest. The Liberal candidate, Captain Sinclair, has now struck what has been christened the Great Heckle Bell of the North. Kirriemuir stands on its southern border; and while the Captain went through an exceedingly trying ordeal at the hands of the "Thrums" hecklers, he is getting it hotter and hotter day by day as he moves further and further unto the wilds of the Kallyard constituency. So far as heckling goes, the Forfarshire natives are understood to be the best in Britian. Any kind of game in the shape of an opposition candidate is thankfully received, though a young and superior eye-glassed advocate from Parliament House, Edinburg, is preferred. "Would you support a Bill for the working man?" is their favourite in the way of gosers.

In connexion with the recent occurrence of cholera on the P. and O. steamer Nubia, the "British Medical Journal" makes allsion to some interesting experiments of Wernicke as showing how long the cholera vibrio can survive in water. This observer construed an experimental aquarium, in which water weeds of various kinds were planted, and in which there was no lack of the ordinary water bacteria. A large quantity of virulent cholera germs was then introduced into the water. The aquarium with its contents was exposed during the experiments both to diffused daylight and direct sunlight. Three months after the cholera had been added the vibrios could be detected in the water as well as on the weeds, and in the mud at the bottom of the vessel. No alteration, either in their morphological or biological functions could be traced in these cholera vibrios in consequence of their long confinement to the same environment.

A Gentleman in England Mr. Bartram Hiles, having lost his arms by an accident, has attained great proficiency as an artist by using his mouth as a holder for his pencil. In New York there is also an armless artist, Herr Adam Siepen, but he guides his brushes with his toes. He is a native of Dueren, near Cologne, and from his earliest days employed his feet as other youngsters do their hands. In 1878 his first portrait was finished, and excited much favourable comment in art circles. Siepen had withheld his name for fear that public opinion might be influenced in his favour. He refused to be judged as a "foot artist"; if his paintings were not as good as others produced in the ordinary fashion he would do something else for a living. But they were as good, and his fame has gone on increasing.

The anti-Rhodes meetings at Parel and Wallington were attended by military agents of the Transvaal Government and at Stellenbosch the Dutch supporters of Mr. Rhodes were not allowed to say anything at all. The only Dutch daily paper in the colony, the "Het Degblad," is strongly in favour of Mr. Rhodes, as, indeed, are nearly all the best of the Dutch in the colony. It is abominable that people in England should be kept in ignorance of the real attitude of his fellow colonists to Mr. Rhodes simply to please com- Paul.

The choice of Mr. E. W. Byrne to fill the vacancy in the Chancery Division caused by the promotion of Mr. Justice Chitty to the Court of Appeal is thoroughly satisfactory to the legal profession, which has learned to regard him as a sound and able lawyer. There is a special fitness in his succeeding Mr. Justice Chitty, as he has for some years—according to the practice among Q. C.s on the Chancery side—practised in the court of that judge, and eventually became its leader. As a judge he will not sit in his old court, but in that which used to be presided over by Mr. Justice Romer

It is understood that the Radicals will not leave uncontested the Walthamstow Division, the seat vacated by Mr. Justice Byrne, although the majority at the last election was over 2,000. Not far short of half the constituency was then left unpolled, and, as it is one of the largest constituencies—if not the largest—in England, it would be unsafe for the Unionists to treat it as a seat which can be held without any effort. Happily, the gentleman whom we have reason to suppose will be chosen as candidate by the local Unionists is endowed with exuberant personal energy.

The Duke of Rutland has witten an interesting letter on the imposition of the income-tax in Ireland. That was due, as in well-know, to Mr. Gladstone during his Chancellorship of the Exchequer in 1853. But Mr. Gladstone only came into power by the help of the Repealers, than led by Mr. John O'Connell, who bitterly regretted their mistake when it was too late. The imposition of the tax is, however, another added to the many proofs that neither Mr. Gladstone nor the Liberal party ever entertained the idea that Ireland was paying too large a share of the expenses of the Empire.

The refusal of the Emperor Francis Jeseph to accept the police protection offered to him by the French Government on his approaching visit to the Riviera recalls an incident which is reported to have occurred some years ago, when the Czar Alexander III. was the Austrian Kaiser's guest. Accustomed himself to be always surrounded by guards, in or out of uniform Alexander is said to have expressed his astonishment at the freedom with which his brother Sovereign travelled among his subjects. That has always been the Austrian Emperor's way, and he has, it seems, given the Republican Government to understand that he will feel himself as safe in France as in his own dominions.

The "Academy" has sent a circular and postcard to famous people in various walks of life asking them to name the two books which have pleased and interested them most in 1896. The responses to the request have been numerous, and form a fairly accurate test of the popularity of recent work. The "Life of Cardinal Manning" and the "Life of Archbishop Magee" have been eagerly read by distinguished religious leaders: while many novelists and journalists have cast their votes for J.M. Barries Margaret Ogilxy R. L. Stevensons "Weir of Hermiston," and H. S. Merrimans "Sowers." The literary critic Mr Max Beerbohm has apparently not found among the books published in 1896 any to please and interest him; so he has voted for Shakespeare and the Bible.

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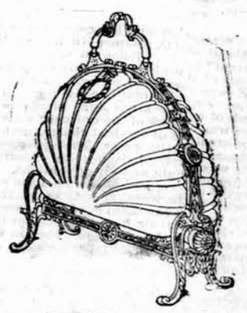

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